

WT GROW

or died one night because he was so weak and wailing who would produce better times.

F MONEY.

Has Lots of Greenbacks.

BRING NOW. DON'T GET LEFT ON THE SHORE.

ck

WHITEHALL STREET.

32.

PEOPLE.

When our special sale of

buyers. We now offer for

with level glass for \$1.50

er and Parlor Suits this

its cut to \$25.

its cut to \$25.

white and gold pieces. Rata-

or not. We will try to

Door Wardrobes, with 30

received daily.

Place your order at once

musse you at least.

\$3.65; old price \$10. Spot

H. I. G.

ple's Physician

MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF

SPECIALISTS.

HOME TREATMENT.

Kemp, of Brunswick.

ber 16, 1893, I began to take

treatment for a case of nasal

four years' standing and

immediate relief.

much from poor digestion,

on of food and an extreme

to catch cold in fact, nearly

from a most troublesome

neezing and discharge at the

ing the treatment I have

have had a good appetite and

vigorous. I heartily recom-

and treatment as being both

effective."

ONIC CATARRH.

pt and Complete Mastecy

eland's Treatment.

er head, after it involves the

WANT A NEW FIELD.

Mr. J. R. Nutting Goes Into the Life Insurance Business.

HE SUCCEEDS MR. JAMES O. WYNN.

Leaving the Atlanta Home to Represent the Provident Life Savings, of New York with his Brother W. H. Nutting.

An important change in the insurance world, which will take place on the 1st of March, approaching, will be the withdrawal of Mr. J. R. Nutting from the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, in connection with his brother, Mr. W. H. Nutting, the Georgia agency of the Provident Life Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York.

This change has been in contemplation for several weeks, and now that all arrangements have been completed, the announcement is made authoritatively.

Mr. J. R. Nutting will be actively in charge of the business of the new firm, and from his long experience in the insurance world, as well as his qualifications intellectually, it is certain that its interests will be faithfully and intelligently guarded.

Known to all the business men of this city, his reputation as a thorough business man has acquired an even broader latitude, and perhaps the statement made by Mr. Nutting that, in his line of business, he is one of the best known young men in the south.

For a long time he has been identified with the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, being now the assistant secretary and one of the managers of that company.

Mr. Nutting is a native of this state, and was born at Lumpkin, Ga., a town which has been the nursery of many of the leading business men and financiers of this city.

He came to Atlanta at an early age, and acquired his education from the public schools of this city. At first he embarked in the cotton business, and for a number of years, held a responsible position with Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co. He left the firm, however, for a larger opportunity, carrying with him the good will and esteem of all the members of that firm.

His best work and his greatest success as a young man, was in the insurance field. By pluck and energy, allied to his natural qualifications, he has forced his way to the front and is now recognized as one of the most successful young insurance men of the country. That green laurels are reserved for him in the future is well assumed, and that he is worthy of his rapid promotion is a fact that is universally conceded.

Mr. Nutting has been, for several years, an active director of the Young Men's Literary Association, and his work in behalf of that institution has been fruitful, as his zeal, at all times, has been unremitting.

Mr. J. O. Wynn, who is at present the general agent of the Provident Savings, and whose resignation will take effect on the expiration of the present month, is one of the most thorough insurance men in the country. He has made a most enviable record during his connection with the company, and leaves the business with the best wishes of his brother insurance men.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society was organized about twenty years ago by Mr. Sheppard Homans, who is probably the ablest actuary in America.

Mr. Homans is still the president of the society, which has its principal office in New York, and is rated as one of the strongest and most influential companies in the United States.

AT THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the New Board—The Work of the Literary Club.

The board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association met in the parlors of the institution last night. This being the first meeting after the election of the new board, except at a meeting held for organization, business of importance came up for disposition. The load of debt which rests upon the association and which has been the chief cause of its financial difficulties, the directors have had to contend for the past twelve months, was the main topic of discussion.

The management of the association are pressing the claims of the institution upon the people as vigorously as they know how, and they say that if the people will stand by them, the institution will be but a short while before it is on its feet. The association is still the president of the society, which has its principal office in New York, and is rated as one of the strongest and most influential companies in the United States.

The literary club of the Young Men's Christian Association is on a boom. The club has been doing its work with a pronounced success. It is now one of the most important and effective adjuncts to the work of the main body and has been steadily and rapidly increasing in numbers and character of work ever since its organization at the first of the year. Membership in the literary club is limited to the members of the association, but visitors are allowed and are always cordially welcomed. The club meets each next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and the critic, the club paper, will be read by Mr. W. L. Carroway.

Flaccid Muscles Grow Strong.

weak, attenuated frames acquire sound, healthy flesh, we began, hollow faces fill, and become cheerful when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used. The club meets each next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and the critic, the club paper, will be read by Mr. W. L. Carroway.

For a box of Beecham's Pills. Tasteless, teaching gives quiet, healthy rest. 25 cents a bottle.

Coal and wood at cost. Yards 132 East Hunter and 97 West Peachtree streets.

Phones 323 and 1232.

We are finishing up some handsome offices for the first and second stories above the suite, which are for rent. For insurance men will make special offer and give low prices. Call and see the same.

P. J. COOLEY & BROS., Paint and varnish makers. Dealers in street bridge.

Feb 21-2t

ELAND INSTITUTE

d, M.D., F. E. HOWARD

to 11 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m.

Monday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ENT OFFICES IN

Kiser Build

under Six. Take your

Feb 21-2t

POET AND EDITOR.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Formerly of the Atlantic Monthly, Here.

HE TALKS ABOUT THE EXPOSITION

Thinks That the Literature of the South Is Distinctive—He Left the City Yesterday.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the well-known poet, who was, until two years ago, the editor of The Atlantic Monthly, spent yesterday in Atlanta with his wife and children.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich drove about the city during the day, and both expressed themselves highly pleased with Atlanta, despite the unfavorable circumstances which surrounded their visit. From here Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, who are accompanied by Hon. H. L. Pierce—all three from Boston—are on their way to the west. They left the city yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and will spend some time in New Orleans. From New Orleans the party will go to California and witness the California exposition, which is now in progress.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich is a literary man of fine ability, and at the same time is a gentleman of the rarest attainments in other directions. As a conversationalist, he is brilliant and oftentimes witty. His short stories in prose have the merit of artistic qualities as well as that of being interesting. His poems are conceded to be gems in the purity of thought and the polish of word-painting. For many years, when it was at its most popular height, Mr. Aldrich was the Editor of The Atlantic Monthly, but on account of the laborious work, involving a great mental strain, he was forced to give up the management of this magazine.

"Yes," said Mr. Aldrich, in a conversation yesterday, "this is my first visit to Atlanta. I have been to Florida, but went

by the Coast Line. As yet I must confess that I have formed no opinion of the portion of the south that is new to me. I left Boston on the 15th of this month on account of the health of my wife. In New York we were met by bad weather and in Richmond, where we spent a day, the weather was miserable. It snowed all day—a veritable blizzard. We expected better weather in Atlanta and while it is not up to our expectations, it is very good after what we have experienced.

"From Atlanta we will go to New Orleans. I lived in New Orleans for several years when quite a youngster and I intend to spend three days, at least, there looking about me and bringing back the faint recollections that I possess of the city."

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, a literary man, Mr. Aldrich has written, among other interesting stories, "Mercedes," "The Queen of Sheba," "The Stillwater Tragedy," "Story of a Bad Boy" and "Out of His Head." His poems are admired for the intensity and the originality of thought handling.

Speaking of southern literature, Mr. Aldrich said:

"I think that the south is and always was a great field for literary work. What has always been a surprise to me is that there has been so few writers of merit coming from it. I don't know the reason. There's lots of material here."

Believes It Will Be Successful.

"We hear much about the Atlanta exposition in Boston," said Mr. Aldrich, "I have seen the way you are taking it up and pushing it forward, nothing but success can result."

DEATH OF MISS NORA MILLETT.

Funeral from the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Miss Nora Millett, a young girl just approaching womanhood, died at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Spalding at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the 26th of February.

Miss Millett was the daughter of Mr. E. P. Millett, of Kentucky. Upon the death of her mother she was taken to the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Spalding, who were her uncle and aunt. There she was treated as the daughter of the house, and was developing a lovely character, her presence a source of comfort to her relations.

Mr. Millett, her father, arrived from Kentucky last night in order to be present at the funeral of his daughter.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Dr. Spalding at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Reaching the church at 10 o'clock, requiem mass will be celebrated, after which the remains will be taken to Westview cemetery.

The pallbearers will meet at the residence at 9 o'clock a. m.

All who are exposed to the weather should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

THE SOUTHERN LAW REVIEW.

A New Publication, the First of Its Kind for the South.

The Southern Law Review, edited by Messrs. Charles LeBaron Withrow and Richard D. Baldwin, has just made its first appearance. Mr. Withrow is managing editor, Mr. Baldwin business manager. From the contents of the first number an idea may be had of what is expected from The Review in the future.

The leading article of No. 1, volume 1, is a review of the work of the last legislature by the Hon. James F. O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill endeavors to combat the limited session, but says that he is compelled to say from past experience that it has inherent defects. He says its policy is poor economy and evidences a want of judgment.

The leading article is followed by others less pretentious—such as notes and queries, book reviews, contents of the law reviews, new books in the state library and a list of supreme court decisions.

The Law Review is the first of its kind published in the state and it covers a field not now covered by any other publication. Its management deserves especial credit for its effort to relieve the overworked practitioner from a lack of suitable collection of important legal facts of current interest.

The review is in Savannah today looking after the interest of his publication in that city.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Coal and wood at cost. Yards 132 East Hunter and 97 West Peachtree streets.

Phones 323 and 1232.

Feb 23-wedfri sun.

USE BLACK DIAMOND PAINT. It will stop that leak in your roof. Southern Paint and Roofing Co., No. 28. Broad street. Telephone 506.

Feb 23-wedfri sun.

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A Little Girl's Escape.

HOW SHE WAS RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF TORTURE.

Almost Beyond the Hope of Recovery. A Loving Father's Gratitude.

From The Kansas City, Mo., Journal.

Perhaps no disease with which a young person can be afflicted is so terrible and blighting in its nature as a nervous disorder, which gradually saps the strength of its victim and haunts him or her day and night.

This was the melancholy prospect which confronted Mr. L. L. Barbor's young daughter, Edgerton, Kan., and the gratitude of her parents when a complete and lasting cure was brought about may be imagined. Learning of the case, for it is one which has created a great deal of interest throughout the country, a Journal reporter sought Mr. Barbor to get the full particulars in the belief that much good could be done other sufferers by the publication of the facts of the case. The reporter found Mr. Barbor in his shop busily engaged on a piece of work. He at once narrated briefly the particulars of the cure which had been effected in the case of his daughter. The facts are set forth in the following affidavit, which Mr. Barbor voluntarily and cheerfully made:

"During the spring of the current year, 1893, my daughter, Bertie, aged thirteen years, became afflicted with a nervous disease, which grew upon her to such an extent that it seriously interfered with her studies, and aroused the gravest fears that it would develop into St. Vitus's dance. My daughter became so nervous that she would drop her knife and fork while eating, and would, at times, be seized with nervous twitches which excited the alarm of myself and wife. About this time my wife read in a newspaper of a wonderful cure of the same disease effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So strongly was I impressed with the facts set forth in the testimonial that I wrote to ascertain the authenticity of the case. Receiving a reply which completely satisfied me, I sent for a box of the pills.

"From the very first dose a marked improvement in my daughter's condition was noticed. She had become thin and excessively pale, as if doomed to suffer from nervous diseases, and her weight had decreased to an alarming extent. After a careful and thorough trial of the pills, she not only began to grow less nervous, but also began to gain flesh.

"It is needless to say that I was both surprised and delighted with the wonderful change brought about by the first box of the pills. She is a new girl, and all the symptoms of her disease have disappeared. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have certainly wrought a wonderful and complete cure, and I can say nothing but good in their favor. But now she is away on a visit, something she would not have thought of being able to do three months ago. From being a nervous, morose and timid child, she has become a strong, healthy girl with no appearance of ever having been afflicted with any nervous troubles. The pills have done wonders, and I take great pleasure in recommending the pills to all who are afflicted with a similar disease.

"L. L. BARBOR.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1893.

"W. H. KELLY, Notary Public."

Mrs. Barbor, who was present, cordially assented to all that her husband said regarding the remarkable cure brought about by the pills, and declared that they owed their daughter's life to them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain a condensed form of all the elements necessary to give new blood to the system, and to restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of influenza, all diseases resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases of the liver and digestive organs in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for nervous depression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from overwork, worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in glass boxes bearing the firm's trade-mark and wrapper at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred.

DR. W. W. BOWES

Atlanta, Ga.

15 1/2 Marietta St.

SPECIALIST

CHRONIC NERVOUS SKIN

BLOOD DISEASES

IN

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BLOOD DISEASES

IN

DR. W. W. BOWES

Atlanta, Ga.

15 1/2 Marietta St.

SPECIALIST

F. J. STILSON, JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silver-ware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods.

Fair dealings and bottom prices. may 28-1m

A FAIR OFFER

Until March 10th We Offer

ALL WINTER SUITS,

OVERCOATS,

AND PANTS FOR CASH.

At Actual Cost.

We Are Close Buyers and Will

PROVE WHAT WE SAY

By Leaving Our Billbook Open for Inspection to Customers. We Are Prepared to Show You Advance Shipments of Novelties in Spring Suits.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

The Straightforward Outfitters.

3 Whitehall St.

BOLLES, THE STATIONER

53 Peachtree Street,

Directly Opposite Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Blank Books and Office Supplies.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Games, etc.

All the periodicals of the day.

Postage stamps for sale. Out of town orders promptly attended to

KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first new grading machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail room is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

Edgewood Ave. Theater.

One solid week of music, mirth and laughter, commencing Monday, February 28th. Matinee at 2 p. m. every day except Monday. Wilber, Eagan & Bling's.

Model Comedy Company.

Tuesday matinee—"HERO IN RAGS." Tuesday night—"CHICK." Wednesday matinee—"STREETS OF NEW YORK." Wednesday night—"TREET OF NEW YORK."

Thursday matinee—"THE MIDNIGHT FLOOD." Thursday night—"THE MIDNIGHT FLOOD."

Friday matinee—"CHICK." Friday night—"TWO ORPHANS."

Saturday matinee—"ROBINSON CRUSOE." Saturday night—"A SOUTHERN ROMANCE."

Funny comedians, refined specialties, excellent plays, including the celebrated

Sanford Girls' Orchestra

Night prices: 10, 20 and 30c. Matinee

MORRISON REPLIES.
The Methodist Minister
Newspaper Editor.
I am glad to see your
in a recent issue called
in The Atlanta Journal
under the above cap-

ates that "it seems that
been polling the people
on his round of church
to say that the editor is
I have polled no one
a word for the press
street and asked, "what I
do?"

The editor says of "some-
maker sticking to his
personal innuendoes are
Neither do they destroy
it, which still stands as a
I am disappointed with

down to personalities in
and I have nothing to
say personally. But while
feels, neither make any
action; I am an American
than not to be debated
in. Has it come to
free men of our republic
be muzzled, and speak
the shibboleth of
people are patient and
have not yet reached
the end.

witnessing the want and
guish of his people, the
cession of the solid power,
because, forsooth, he
because he fears criti-
one trying to apologize
one continued disap-
what is worse, that dis-
masses whose honest
author of their disap-

think he is doing what
He may be conscientious
not presume to speak
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been in line with the
on which he ac-

the people know, and
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is promised and as-
said "the administration
legislation." But who
what the people desire
to fall out of legislative
administration is in view.
be a sort of after-con-
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greater than 67.
The Hon. Tom Reed,
administration is strong-
But is the administration
the people? Again, we
"Mr. Cleveland is not
that measure." What
Cleveland favors, any
editor of The Atlanta
the good editor is an
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more than a citizen,
its influence, like
public servant, like
pressed approval or dis-
obscure citizen of this

istration was best port-
between two colored
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And Misser Clebe-
plied: "Sam, you're a
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Den you're not 'lowed
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They can complac-

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AND A DISAP-

C. MORRISON.
7, 1894.
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If that is true
our best speakers
yester as the best
have we living
surprised that
chief justice of
England almost 200
sopher wiser than
poet greater than
Christian preacher
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our broad land the
justice or of Chas-

HARD BLOW

Has Been Struck the Exposition
Movement by the Mayor.

HE REFUSES TO APPROVE

The Action of the Council and Gives His
Reasons at Length.

THE SECTIONAL QUESTION IS RAISED

By Mayor Goodwin and 'It Is Feared
Trouble May Result.

AN EXPOSITION MEETING THIS MORNING

Is Called by President Hemphill for 11
O'Clock—The Fate of the Enter-
prise Is in Doubt.

Mayor Goodwin has vetoed the action of
the council accepting the proposition of the
Cotton States and International Exposition
Company involving the purchase of Pied-
mont park.

It is the first backset which the success
of the great movement has received and
certainly seems strange to the people of
Atlanta that the backset should have come
from the official who, above all others,
should do everything in his power to aid
a movement which means so much to At-
lanta.

That the people of the city are deeply
and sorely disappointed in this action there
can be no doubt; but there is still a ray
of hope, and while the men who have been
laboring so earnestly and sincerely and un-
remittently in favor of the exposition felt
as if a cold wave had struck and paral-
yzed all their efforts, they still hope that
the council, in whose hands the fate of the
exposition seems to rest, will take such
steps as will prevent anything like possi-
bility of failure.

It is but natural that they and the mem-
bers of the council should feel at first as if
the mayor's action, which seems to set up
his individual judgment as that of all
the others who have studied the question,
should be taken as a reflection upon them;
and it is natural that there should have
been a good deal of pretty hard censur-
ing from these men alone, but from every-
body on the action.

The exposition movement had been going
along so auspiciously. Atlanta had already
received such pronounced benefits from it
not only here at home, but from all over
the south, and indeed, all over the country,
that to find the plans which had been so
carefully laid and so carefully worked out,
blocked by the action of the mayor was
indeed a great disappointment. As the
exposition seems to rest, will take such
steps as will prevent anything like possi-
bility of failure.

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steps as will prevent anything like possi-
bility of failure.

Portfolio
—OF—
WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS
SERIES NO. 2.

The Magic City!

Cut three of these out and send
or bring, with five 2-cent stamps or 10
cents, to Art Department, Constitu-
tion and you will receive this superb
collection of World's Fair views.

AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED,
Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico.

SERIES NO. 2.

Portfolio
OF
Famous Paintings of the World

SERIES NO. 1.

Cut three of these out and send
or bring, with 10 cents for stamps or 20
cents to Art Department, Constitu-
tion, and you will receive this
collection of famous masterpieces.

cannot but be harmful to the exposition is
—well, discouraging, to say the least. It
must be apparent to everybody that no
matter what is the result of the discussion,
the discussion itself has already done, and
will continue to do, great injury.

It was not until 3 o'clock or a little after
yesterday afternoon that the mayor's action
became generally known. In all of their
talk over the situation the members of the
exposition board had not thought of the pos-
sibility that the mayor would find an objection to
the action of the council. The news came in
the nature of a damper on all of them. As if
by one impulse they left their offices
and without any call or suggestion dropped
in to the exposition headquarters.

It was a very blue gathering. Captain
James R. Wylie was one of the first to
come. His countenance showed how the
mayor's action impressed him. Mr. Martin
Amorous was one of the early arrivals, and
with characteristic energy, he commenced
to express his views in no uncertain lan-
guage. Captain W. Grant was disposed to
be conservative, but the suggestion of
his disappointment and to his fear that
this dissension, which the mayor's act
has caused, may have a serious effect upon
the success of the exposition movement.

Captain English believed in at once mapping
out the future action and heartily
seconded President Hemphill's suggestion of
a special meeting this morning at 11
o'clock. Mr. Chas. Collier was one of the
most emphatic of all those present in his
opinion of the mayor's action.

There were a number of others present,
and in the informal talk which followed, all
took part. It was a unanimous opinion
that the council could be relied upon to do
the right thing for the interests of Atlanta.
It was pointed out that the mayor, in
submitting his views to the council, indi-
cates his willingness to abide by the action
of that body if it still disagrees with him.
That seems to be the mayor's idea. The
people of Atlanta can have every confidence
in the council, for that body will unques-
tionably do what is right by the city. It is
hoped that this will furnish a way out of
the difficulty which now confronts the expo-
sition movement. In the party which gathered
there in the exposition rooms was a
number of men who had always been strong
supporters of Colonel Goodwin, and they
all adhered to the belief that he will still
do what is right and not stand in the way
of the exposition.

Now, what will be done?
The first step is the meeting of the ex-
position board this morning at 11 o'clock.
Every member of the board should be pre-
sent. This is the most important meeting in
the history of the exposition movement.
Just what will be done to meet this un-
looked-for opposition it is impossible to pre-
dict, but the interests of Atlanta and of the
exposition are safe in the hands of the
forty or more gentlemen who are among her
best citizens and who are devoting their
time and energies, and subjugating literally
of their means toward this exposition move-
ment. It is to be hoped that some way will
be found to offset the trouble which seems
to have come over the movement.

It was expected that a meeting of the ex-
position board would be held today, but
that it would be for a very different pur-
pose than the meeting now called. Every-
body thought it would be a meeting of
rejoicing over the mayor's approval of the
council's action and that it would signal-
ize the real beginning of the grand work.
Instead of that, it will be a meeting to
devise ways and means to save the expo-
sition, to help it survive the blow that has
been dealt it. That is plain talk, but it is
simply a statement of the situation as it is.

THE PEOPLE ARE TALKING
And Everywhere They Express Regret
For the Mayor's Action.

The news of the mayor's action spread
like wild fire and on all sides it was dis-
cussed. It is a plain statement of facts
to say that his act was very generally and
in most cases very severely criticized. The
burden of the criticism was not that the
mayor had chosen to believe that a site
other than that selected should be chosen,
but particularly that he should have in-
jected a sectional feeling into the discus-
sion. Everybody felt that he had done that.
There was, however, generally ex-
pressed a hope that some way out of the
difficulty could be found for the sake of
the exposition and of Atlanta.

It would be impossible to catch more than
a few of the many prominent gentlemen
who talked on this line.
Hard Work at Best.
"It is hard enough in an enterprise of
this kind," said President Hemphill, "to
make a success even when everybody and
every interest in the city is pulling for it.
I deeply regret that there should be any
sort of dissension and especially that it
should come from the mayor. I have strong
hopes, however, that the exposition move-
ment will be able to rise above the present
difficulties and I am sure that the council
will do the right thing. Speaking personally
I am perfectly willing that the future of
the exposition be put in the hands of the
council."

Captain English's View of It.
"Mayor Goodwin has put his opinion
against all of the members of the exposition
board and of the council," said Captain J.
W. English yesterday, "and I feel sure
that he will see he is wrong. I don't care
to say what will be the result of this action,
for I can't, of course, say definitely, until
the exposition company meets and until the
mayor's veto is acted upon by the council.
I hope, however, that the veto will be prompt
action. If the exposition is to be a success
we must get to work at once; and with
everybody in the city and every interest
pulling to make it what the outside world
expects us to do. And if it is to be a fail-
ure, we want to know it."

Mr. Collier Deeply Disappointed.
"When I first heard of the mayor's ac-
tion," said Mr. C. A. Collier, "I felt very
much like saying in his behalf of the
exposition directors, who have worked so
hard to get his movement started. You
may say, have put your judgment against that
of the council and against that of the
forty or more men who have been working
so hard to get this movement started and
who are among the best citizens of At-
lanta. We stand just where we have al-
ways stood—that the exposition, to be a
success, must be held at the Piedmont
park and that no other site is feasible. If
you insist on having it at the old water-
works grounds, we will just step out and
and so far as I can see—and as you know
my interests are on the south side of the
city—there is but one place feasible to hold
the exposition and that is Piedmont park.
I regret exceedingly to see dissension of
any kind. It hurts the movement very
much indeed. The mayor's action has un-
questionably hurt it. If such a thing were
possible that he could right now revoke the
action he has just taken, the raising of the
question of site would have very much
hurt the exposition. I feel very much dis-
tressed right now, but I hope that at the

exposition meeting tomorrow something will
be done to get us out of our troubles."
Mr. Amorous Talks of the Proposition.
"I don't believe," said Mr. Martin Am-
orous in the course of discussion of the
question, "that some of the people of At-
lanta understand the proposition which the
council has made. It is a proposition to
throw around it by the council. I find
that some people who have not follow-
ed closely have the idea that the stock-
holders of the Piedmont Exposition Com-
pany, under this proposition, are to re-
ceive 25 cents on the dollar cash for his
stock and the balance in stock in the new
exposition company. Now," he continued,
"that is absolutely wrong impression. All
of the stock which has been given by the
stockholders of the old exposition com-
pany has been donated outright. There are
some holders of stock who cannot donate
their stock, but over 100 of them, including
almost all of those who have large hold-
ings, have donated outright to the new ex-
position company all the stock they have.
There are no 'ifs' and 'ands' about it. The
stockholders of the old exposition com-
pany, under this proposition, are to re-
ceive in return for this made simply to
insure immediate raising of the necessary
\$200,000 which must be had at once in order
to get us begun. Of course nobody has
any idea that the stock in the new ex-
position company has any value. The ex-
position under the arrangement of the council
has no property whatever, as everything in the
shape of improvements is made the property
of the city, so of course that Piedmont
stock which the council requires shall be
turned over to the new exposition company
is simply a gift and nothing else. And you
might say that the stock is expected to make it
\$200,000 instead of \$75,000."

Mr. Chamberlin Is Sorry.
"I am very sorry indeed that the mayor has
seen fit to take the step which he has,"
said Mr. E. P. Chamberlin. "We need the
united action of everybody and every in-
terest in Atlanta to make this exposition a
success. Any dissension may prove very
serious indeed. I feel very certain that
the mayor has made a grave mistake.
Though I know he has done so, I must
unselfishly motives. I hope, however, that
we will still be able to get together, for
without the united efforts of everybody the
exposition cannot be what we want to
make it."

Captain Wylie Hopes for the Best.
Captain J. R. Wylie has been putting in
a good deal of hard work for the expo-
sition and has been one of the most enthu-
siastic supporters of the movement.
"Mayor Goodwin's action," said he yester-
day, "is incomprehensible to me. I don't
see how he could possibly have arrived at
the decision he has if he had given the
subject any study at all. I am not wed-
ded to the Piedmont park, but I believe in
the exposition board. We gave the sub-
ject thorough study and the conclusion
was unanimous that there was but one
place for Atlanta, which taking every-
thing into consideration was found to be
the proposed exposition. That was Pied-
mont park. It would cost a couple of hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars at least to
purchase any other site, and even then it
is that park, and even then its splendid
location, being so close to the heart of
the city, would give it advantages superior
to any other. I do not care to criticize the
mayor's action, but I believe that I am
disappointed in it and that I sincerely
hope that it will not be allowed to kill the
exposition movement, which is of too much
importance to Atlanta to be allowed to die."

Mr. Oglesby Is Sorry.
"I am very sorry indeed that Mayor
Goodwin has taken the action he has,"
said Mr. J. G. Oglesby. "It seems like a
serious blow to the exposition movement.
I want to say, however, that I believe the
mayor has acted in good faith and on the
idea that what he is doing is for the best
interests of Atlanta."

Mr. Collins Talks of Piedmont.
"Every dollar I have invested," said Mr.
Bob Collins, "in the exposition, is now
studied this question of site very closely
and I am convinced that the Piedmont ex-
position grounds are the only feasible site
for the exposition. I am very sorry indeed
that there should have been this discus-
sion whatever stirred up over the matter
and I sincerely hope that in some way it
will all be fixed and Atlanta will go ahead
and make this exposition what we all hope
to see it. The eyes of the south are now
questionably upon us and to fail in this en-
terprise would mean a backset which At-
lanta couldn't well get over. I am con-
fident that the exposition will be a suc-
cess, but I believe that the spirit which
the Atlanta spirit will dominate, and that
everything will come out all right yet. I
certainly hope so at least."

Deeply Disappointed.
"I for one am very deeply disappointed
in the action of the mayor," said Mr. Hum-
phreys Castleman. "I trust that the
council will pass it at once over his veto.
I believe that action has greatly injured the
exposition movement and I sincerely hope
that something can be done to overcome it."

Practically Nobody with the Mayor.
"I have been around very generally this
afternoon," said Solicitor General Lewis
Thomas last evening, "and I have failed to
find one man who has sided with the mayor's
action. Unquestionably the great business
sentiment of the city is strongly in favor
of the exposition and strongly in favor of
the city's acceptance of the Piedmont park
and the purchase by the city of its one
hundred and eighty-nine acres for \$125,000
\$15,000 of which shall go to the exposition,
and the remainder of which is to be con-
sidered as an investment for park purposes.
I have this to say: I would be very
willing to see such a settlement of the
question, if it is understood that the main
building to be erected shall be put either
on the hill furthest from the part of the
grounds now occupied by the exposition
buildings, and with the understanding that
this building and such other buildings as
might be located around it, should, with
the exception of the main building, be sold
to the city, if it so deem advisable, for
park purposes. This would be practically
utilizing the city's investment, and would
not interfere in the slightest with the city's
100 or 125 acres, which it is to use for
park purposes. The factory would not be
objectionable to anyone, for it would be
on the off-side of the grounds, and would
have the great advantage of being acces-
sible to railroad communication, and basis
give employment to many people. I think
that on a basis of this kind a fair set-
tlement of the whole matter could be arrang-
ed, and as for myself, it would certainly

be satisfactory to me. Of course it ought
to be understood in advance that if the
purchase is made by the city, the city
ought to have a right to utilize it in this
way at the proper time."

THE MAYOR GIVES HIS REASONS.
The Communication to the Council
Which Is Such a Hot Point.

It was 7 o'clock last night when the mayor
filed with the city clerk his reasons for
withholding his approval from the action
of the council in aid of the exposition.
The law allows the mayor five days with-
in which to pass upon any paper requiring
his signature. The resolution was adopted
by the general council last Friday after-
noon and yesterday was the last day Mayor
Goodwin had to consider the matter.

To the people generally it has been ap-
parent that Mayor Goodwin was not friend-
ly to the resolution adopted by the general
council since the meeting of that body
which passed the resolution, but during
that time it has been gravely doubted by
the resolution and warmest adherents of
the council that he would approve the
paper. As the time for the final action of
the mayor came, the interest of the peo-
ple in the matter became greater and yester-
day at noon every one was anxious to
know what Mayor Goodwin had done.

Mayor Goodwin, however, was keeping
quiet and was working. He had made up
his mind when the last hour came to
send the original resolution back to the
clerk of the council, having written his
veto on the back of the paper. The sen-
tence on the back of the resolution might
have been only one sentence in the hard
blow he gave the exposition, was a short
one and was to the point. It read:
"The resolution is returned with-
out my approval for the reasons stated
in the communication filed herewith, this
February 27, 1894. Respectfully submitted,
John H. Goodwin, Mayor."

As Messenger Moon handed the paper to
the city clerk he stated that the mayor,
who has been under the weather for some
days past, was then at home preparing
for the day and that he would be sent
into the clerk's office later. Deliver-
ing that message with the paper, the mes-
senger made an engagement with Clerk
Moon to meet the mayor in the may-
or's office at 7 o'clock in the evening to re-
ceive the communication, which would ex-
plain fully why the mayor had declined to
concur in the action of the council and the
aldermanic board.

From half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon,
the time at which the original resolution
was filed, up to dark, the mayor was at
home busy at work on the communication
which he was, by appointment, to file with
the clerk at 7 o'clock. The mayor was not
in the best condition physically and the
mayor's clerk kept him busy and inter-
twined writing and answering telephone
calls, some of which were telephonic con-
gratulations and some of which were any-
thing else.

Before the clocks struck 7 the first batch
of the mayor's manuscript was on the way
to the office and a few minutes later Cap-
tain Moon, the mayor's private secretary,
was at the mayor's side, rolling off the ty-
pewriter. Before the first batch was first
rolled off the mayor's eldest son came in
with the second and asked:
"Has Mr. Woodward, the clerk, come yet?"

"Not yet," was Captain Moon's answer.
"What time is it?" asked the mayor's
son with an evident air of uneasiness about
him.
"Just 7 o'clock," said Captain Moon, look-
ing at his watch.
"Well, Clerk Woodward was to have been
here 7 o'clock to receive this paper. I
wonder where he is? It is now 7 and it will
be too late if he is not here."

Just then Clerk Woodward stepped in
and right behind him was the
mayor with the last batch of that re-
markable handwriting of his. He turned
it over to Captain Moon and called the
clerk's attention to the fact that the
mayor's clerk had been acting as a typewriter
pages as they were turned out of the
machine by the private secretary. Page af-
ter page of the story was handed over to
the mayor, and as the story was completed
he put his name to the bottom of it and
was marked filed by the clerk and became
a part of the records of the city of At-
lanta.

And in future years the people of Atlanta
will read that paper and wonder why the
mayor of the city in the year 1894 could
have vetoed such a paper.
In his communication to the general coun-
cil the mayor deals with the question
from one end to the other from his stand-
point. His paper speaks best for itself.
Here it is in full.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

the giving necessary attention to it will
defeat or cripple the exposition movement.
If any proposed plan has real merit it
can abide the public judgment upon it af-
ter examination, and the people of Atlan-
ta are fair and public spirited, and can
safely be trusted with the determination of
it, and a question of such magnitude and
importance should not be withheld from
them. The delay of a week or two weeks
is as nothing compared to the maturing of
a plan and basis for municipal aid to the
exposition which shall be so manifestly fair
and equitable as to unite all the good peo-
ple of Atlanta in support of it or to the
incurring the risk of taking action hurried-
ly which might be regretted for a lifetime
by the actors in it. That there is now
considerable dissension with the action
taken and with the place adopted cannot
be denied. If Piedmont park shall be
adhered to as the place of the exposition
many matters of importance should be
viewed for before the purchase of it, or of
any part of it should be made by the city.

As to the Price.
1. The price of \$155,000 for the one hun-
dred and eighty-nine acres is too high and
more than the land is worth, though if it
were desirable to buy and hold the en-
tire tract for park purposes, I would not
favor driving a close and hard bargain with
the owners, but would want to get it at
what it is at least fairly and approximately
worth. I have no prejudice against this
property nor disposition to disparage it,
but feel kindly to those who own it and
have had one share of its stock ever since
its organization, for which I paid \$100.
This is a modest holding and only worthy
to be mentioned in illustration of my atti-
tude towards this property.

2. A further and serious difficulty arises
out of the fact that the city's use and own-
ership of the entire tract is limited and re-
stricted to park purposes only. Under this
provision no part of this large tract could
be sold off for any purpose, notwithstanding
the fact that it is so far from the city
that half of this land would be adequate
for a park and the great cost of improve-
ment and keeping it up would by such re-
duction of area be also greatly reduced in
cost, and justice to the city tax payers
demand that only half of this land, if any,
should be purchased, or else if the entire
tract is purchased the right and way of
selling half of it should be reserved and
arranged. Land restricted for park pur-
poses cannot, however counted or estimat-
ed, be treated and regarded as an asset or
property to strengthen the credit and re-
duce the interest rate of the city.

The Uses of the Buildings.
3. If this property should be purchased in
whole or in part only, some consideration
should be given to the design of the build-
ings, for, as an independent proposition, I
assume the city would not wish its con-
tribution applied to an auditorium building
to carry our people out of the city, as such
building, wherever secured, should be near
the center of the city and accessible to all
the people from the different directions and
sections. On the same principle, it might
not be desirable to erect a building de-
signed for use as an art gallery after the
exposition, as it would be a waste of ex-
pense in keeping it open and maintaining it.
Desirable as this might be as a luxury
to the city, it would be a waste of money
of a city hall, boys' high school and other
necessary municipal work.

4. A question well worthy of considera-
tion in this connection is the fact that as
I understand and am informed, the great
Butler street sewer, which drains a vast
mass of area in the city, empties into the
branch which runs under the city hall, and
to sewer it through this property of the
same size and character as the sewer
at the present terms, would cost \$40,000
or \$50,000. A smaller sewer at reduced cost

might answer the purpose, but this is
doubtful, as during rains the storm and
sewerage matter would overflow. This mat-
ter cannot be overlooked or ignored in con-
sidering this property as a site.
5. If Piedmont park shall be preferred as
the place, will be well to ascertain whether
it can be procured for a reasonable rental,
and the city this left free to obtain a
park in that section on a better and more
equitable basis—such as acquiring land in
part by purchase and in part by donation.
In this way the city should be able to se-
cure a park for from \$20,000 to \$25,000, which
would then be from \$7,000 to \$12,000 more
than was paid for the addition to Grant
park.

Where Is the Money to Come From?
6. If Piedmont park or any part of it is
to be purchased for any price which may
be agreed upon by the means of payment be-
comes important and lies at the very
threshold of the transaction and should,
in my judgment, be provided for in connec-
tion with and as a part of the general plan,
and should not be regarded as a matter of
detail to be arranged in the future. The
method of providing for municipal ex-
pense are first, by payment of the same
from the annual income, and second, by in-
Continued on Second Column Seventh Page

"My CLOTHIER?"
Rosenfeld
OF COURSE!
ATLANTA, GA.
HARK!
PRICES ARE SNAPPING ALL OVER
THE HOUSE. YOU'D BETTER KEEP
YOUR EARS PRICKED UP ALL THE
TIME, FOR WE ANNOUNCE MANY A
DROP THAT GOES RIGHT OUT. STYL-
ISH SUITS THAT WERE \$10 AND \$12
NOW \$7.50. OVERCOATS—THE PRICE
TO BE OF YOUR MAKING. BOYS' SUITS
WITH A THIRD AND OVER LOPPED
OFF ALREADY LOW PRICES.
THE PRICES ARE NOT ALONE THE
ATTRACTION HERE, BUT THE QUAL-
ITIES.
Henry L. Rosenfeld,
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OPIMUM
and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with-
out pain. Book of
particulars sent
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ONE WEEK ONLY!
33 1/3
PER CENT. DISCOUNT

On all Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. This
offer will convert the Store into a veritable Bargain
Exchange. For one week we make prices so low
as to take no account of current values. Plain
figures here—that prevents any monkey business.
A clean, clear, premeditated, deliberate, indisput-
able cut of 33 1/3 per cent. Its a horrible sacrifice,
but true just the same.

(Black Clay Worsted Suits are not included.)

BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS.

The present Reduction Sale glories in Boys'
Knee Trousers. The trophy of the day is a lot
just received from the factory, that will be sold at
less than the cost of bare material.

Boys' Knee Trousers, - - - - - 40c.
Boys' Knee Trousers, - - - - - 60c.
Boys' Knee Trousers, - - - - - 80c.

The above quotations are just a little pinch
from what might be a great catalogue. Hundreds
of patterns that are beautiful, and worth up to \$2.25.

PUT ON THE BLOCK.

The Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Must Be Sold Saturday.

JUDGE NEWMAN'S IMMUTABLE DECREE

A Surprise to Many—Colonel Glenn's Application Refused—A Sketch of the Road Since Its Receivership.

The Marietta and North Georgia railroad will be put on the block on the 3d of March.

That was the final decree of his honor, Judge Newman, yesterday in response to an application of postponement made by Colonel John T. Glenn in behalf of the reorganization committee, and it is understood that Mr. Glenn was urgent in his argument for postponement and brought forth many reasons why the road should not be put up for sale; but Judge Newman was firm in his decision, and unless something unforeseen turns up the property will be sold Saturday to the highest bidder.

The sale will take place at Marietta under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Glover, receiver for the road; Mr. R. J. Lowry and Mr. H. H. Taylor, clerk of the United States court at Knoxville, Tenn., who compose the board of commissioners in charge.

It is thought that there will be only two parties on hand to bid when the sale comes off. Mr. Newman Erb will represent the reorganization committee, and he is expected to bring a large amount of money to the sale. The bidder is required to make a deposit in cash or a certified check of \$100,000 as a pledge that he will make good his bid if accepted by the court. By the terms of the decree of sale the commissioners are directed, in offering and selling the property covered by the first and second mortgages, to sell the same as an entirety, and they shall accept no bid for a sum less than \$750,000, and the property covered by the mortgage dated January 1, 1887 (and not covered by the first and second mortgages), they shall accept no bid upon for a sum less than \$700,000.

Many Times Postponed.

Since the first decree of foreclosure and sale was made the sale of the road has been many times postponed and the refusal yesterday of the court to postpone the sale again was a surprise to many, as the opinion was given that in view of the hard times the application would be once more granted.

The bill for the receivership of the Marietta and North Georgia was filed in the United States court on the 12th of January, 1893, by the Central Trust Company, of New York. The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company was also parties to the litigation as they foreclosed their mortgages against the road.

Upon the 13th of January, 1891, Mr. J. B. Glover, of Marietta, was appointed temporary receiver, and upon the 8th he went in as permanent.

For several years the road was operated under the control of Receiver Glover. Judge Newman first issued the decree of sale and foreclosure upon the 13th of May and the property was in consequence, advertised for sale within sixty days from that date. But just before the time for sale an order of postponement was granted upon the ground that the upset price had been changed. Then again it was postponed from October 19th till the 20th of November in order that a report as to the relative value of the property might be made by the receiver, and thus the sale was postponed until the 11th of December, and from the 11th of December until January 10th, and from that date until February 21st and then until the 3d of March. Each time new reasons were presented to Judge Newman why the sale should be deferred.

Concerning the Debts.

Mr. B. H. Hill was appointed by the court as special master all through the litigation and the question of debts, obligations and priorities of lien was referred to him. The report of the special master upon this shows the road to be in debt heavily as to taxes and other matters which have been turned up under the receivership.

The following are the amounts as shown by the report of the special master, and as liens against the railroad and property they became superior to the liens of the first and second mortgages sought to be foreclosed.

As to the item of taxes due the states of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina and the counties and towns through which the road runs the report of the special master states as follows:

Due the state of Georgia and counties for 1891, \$4,739.80, for 1892 \$6,782.05, for 1893 \$7,621.80; towns in Georgia for the years of '91, '92 and '93 respectively, \$38, 73 and \$58.

The county and state tax to Tennessee is also large.

The total state and county taxes for the three years of the receivership amounts to \$17,827.73.

The receiver's certificates outstanding and not paid amount to \$30,500 and the receiver's notes for rolling stock and equipments reach up to \$174,084.

The total aggregate indebtedness of the road, including the above statements, other notes of the receiver, amount due for mileage, judgments for personal injuries and damage to stock runs up to \$487,380.85. This is exclusive of the interest.

The indebtedness as stated are superior to the claims of the mortgages and must be paid first.

Saturday will bring the fate of the Marietta and North Georgia and there is no saying into whose hands it will go.

Good Salary.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Simerson tells me that he courted his wife five years before she would accept him."

Covington Star: No man in congress works harder or looks closer after the interests of his constituents than Colonel L. F. Livingston.

Scientific Facts.

Prof. Johnson of Yale College says: "Butterine is free from the tendency to change and taint, which speedily renders a large proportion of butter unfit for human food." Good butter is desirable when fresh, but it turns rancid very quickly.

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE.

containing no butyric acid, is sweet and always remains so. Therefore, Silver Churn Butterine is preferable as an article of food. Our Silver Churn trade mark on each wrapper is a guarantee of excellence.

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, U. S. A.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

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ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

A PRODIGAL SON.

Charley Johnson Tells of His Downfall and Disgrace.

CONFESSIONS HIS SHAME AND GUILT

Sent to Jail on a Charge of Burglary. The Rioters Before the Recorder. Other Police Items.

Shivering, abject and tears pouring from his eyes, Charley Johnson, a modern edition of the prodigal son, confessed himself a depraved and shameless and a thief yesterday afternoon.

Johnson's career has been a slippery one, like many others, only the slips in his case have been more disastrous than the average. He is the young man arrested by the detectives charged with stealing several hundred dollars worth of rings. He is apparently about twenty-five years old and has the appearance of a man who has seen a great deal of the world under adverse circumstances.

Johnson is from Rome, where he has relatives who are very prominent people. One of his uncles is a lawyer of high standing and another is a Baptist minister. Johnson was an only son and was given every advantage. He left home five or six months ago and then his downward began. He wandered over the country in a desultory fashion and turned up in Atlanta a few weeks ago without money. He was ashamed to go back to Rome and the expedient he chose was thieving.

Last week he went to the residence of Mr. James R. King, at 55 Mills street, and told the story, which at once won Mr. King's sympathy. He helped him by giving him some work to do painting. He examined the house while doing the work and arranged for his burglarious visit. Monday afternoon he went back to the house and stole the rings. He was arrested in a pawnshop and defiantly denied the insinuation of theft. Nevertheless the detectives, Cason and Looney, believed him guilty and held him. As related in yesterday's Constitution, the rings were identified by Mr. King, who, on coming to report the theft, was pleasantly amazed to find his jewelry already in the hands of the officers.

Still Johnson was defiant, but yesterday he broke down, and, in the most pitiable manner, he confessed his guilt.

"It's terrible," said he, "and I would give the world if I could recall what I have done. My relatives are highly respectable people, and if I had only remained at home there would have been nothing of this. The man was shaking like a leaf and was, indeed, a sad spectacle."

He was sent to jail on a charge of burglary. Another warrant for larceny from the property which appeared to be the property of the receiver, and upon the 8th he went in as permanent.

For several years the road was operated under the control of Receiver Glover. Judge Newman first issued the decree of sale and foreclosure upon the 13th of May and the property was in consequence, advertised for sale within sixty days from that date. But just before the time for sale an order of postponement was granted upon the ground that the upset price had been changed. Then again it was postponed from October 19th till the 20th of November in order that a report as to the relative value of the property might be made by the receiver, and thus the sale was postponed until the 11th of December, and from the 11th of December until January 10th, and from that date until February 21st and then until the 3d of March. Each time new reasons were presented to Judge Newman why the sale should be deferred.

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TO HILL A VACANCY.

Macon's Attorney Decides That Registration for the Election Unnecessary.

JUDGE SMITH TAKES A BRIDE TODAY.

Two Men Held for Counterfeiting and Are Dismissed—Confederate Veterans Can Draw Their Pensions.

Macon, Ga., February 27.—(Special.)—The city council met tonight, Chairman Carling presiding. City Attorney Wimberly rendered an opinion that a special election to choose a successor to Alderman Pearson, deceased, can be legally held without registration. Mayor Horne will call an election to be held in ten days. The managers appointed by him to hold the election were confirmed by the council. There will be several candidates for the vacancy. On petition from the Macon Exposition Company, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sperry, Findlay, Collins, Altmeyer and Dinkler, to confer with an executive committee in regard to how much work should be done at the exposition and the amount of money to be expended on said work. An ordinance was introduced prohibiting street cars running the city bridge at a greater rate of speed than four miles an hour. The mayor was authorized to sign a contract with the Georgia Quinsey Granite Company for all necessary stone for this year. On the recommendation of the committee, the bridge will be bought to be planted about the city. The city code will be codified to conform to the new city charter. The injunction against the city preventing from converting the reserve in front of Rose Hill cemetery, has been withdrawn on payment by the city of \$100 cost. Charles Hall, the new city marshal, was sworn in and a bond of \$1000 was taken. The capital stock of the baseball club met with considerable encouragement today and the prospects for Macon's club are very bright.

Judge Smith Will Wed.

One of the best known and most popular men in the state is Hon. C. C. Smith, of Hawkinsville, judge of the Ocmulgee circuit. Tomorrow he will wed Miss Nettie Daniel, of Thomas county, who is also the prettiest and most charming young lady in this section of the state. It will be a very happy union. The couple are well known in all parts of Georgia and their marriage will be admired by all who congratulate upon them.

Buried by the Veterans.

Mr. James D. Mitchell, an ex-confederate soldier, died last evening in destitute circumstances. When notice of his death was brought to the attention of the Confederate Veterans Association, they immediately prepared to give him a fitting burial. He was interred this afternoon and members of the association acted as pallbearers. The association frequently called upon to bury old soldiers while in their declining days and render the last service that can be performed to the mortal body.

Pension Money.

Ordinary Wiley gives notice that he has received the pension money which he was entitled to from the United States government. He was yesterday, today, I. U. Rountree, who was suspected of being connected with the case of the late John W. Mawin and Will Bird were bound over in the sum of \$500 each to stand trial.

The Counterfeiters' Case.

The preliminary hearing of the counterfeit case from Emanuel county, which was before United States Commissioner Erwin yesterday, ended today. I. U. Rountree, who was suspected of being connected with the case of the late John W. Mawin and Will Bird were bound over in the sum of \$500 each to stand trial.

Three Good Men.

The following gentlemen and fine soldiers are now the non-commissioned officers of the Second Georgia regiment: Sergeant major, Robert Hazlehurst; commissary sergeant, James W. Brown; master sergeant, Sid Wiley. Mr. Hazlehurst has just been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Carnes to accept the captaincy of the Macon Volunteers.

Election of Officers.

Tonight at a meeting of the non-commissioned officers of the Second Georgia regiment, held at the residence of Mr. Hazlehurst, the following officers were elected: Captain, J. E. P. Stevens; second lieutenant, J. E. P. Stevens; sergeant, Sid Wiley. Mr. Hazlehurst has just been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Carnes to accept the captaincy of the Macon Volunteers.

Traveling Agent.

Colonel J. F. Delaney, of Eastman, the well-known lawyer, is in the city today on legal business.

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And similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into **Scrofula, Eczema,** s of

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1893, of the
condition of the

Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
 Registered Office: No. 161 Broadway, New York.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock.....	\$200,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash.....	200,000 00—\$ 200,000 00

11. ASSETS.	
1. Market value of real estate owned by the company.....	\$300,000 00
2. Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first lien on the real estate value of the property).....	4,600 00
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company:	
Par value.....	\$675,500 00
Market value.....	\$50,885 00
4. Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated with the company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company with par and market value of the same and the amount loaned thereon.....	\$13,050 00
Total par value.....	2,621 00
Total market value.....	11,850 00
Amount loaned thereon (carried out).....	
5. Cash in company's principal office.....	74,320 50
6. Cash in bank.....	7,920 50
7. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission.....	16,877 45
Total.....	\$176,122 37
8. Amount of interest actually due, and accrued and unpaid.....	2,958 00
9. Amount of interest not matured, taken for the estate and included herebefore.....	18,901 00
10. Amount of interest not matured, taken for the estate and included herebefore.....	50,885 00
11. All other assets.....	50,885 00

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value. \$1,363,210 87

III. LIABILITIES.

2 Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including
all reported and supposed losses. \$256,877 42

3. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon.....	49,804 81
4. Total amount of claims for losses.....	\$306,682 23
5. Deduct reinsurance thereon.....	11,832 73
6. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)	\$ 285,049 50

10.	The amount of reserve for reinsurance.....		709,601 45
11.	All other claims against the company.....		
	Commissions and brokerage.....	\$28,500 00	
	Return premiums.....	600 00	
	Taxes.....	2,500 00	
	Contingencies.....	5,000 00	38,600 00
12.	Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.....		200,000 00

12. Surplus beyond all liabilities.....	121,959 89
14. Total liabilities.....	\$1,363,210 87
IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1893.	
1. Amount of cash premiums received	\$ 610,277 13
2. Amount of notes received for premiums.....	19,656 79
3. Received for interest	17,976 18
4. Income received from all other sources.....	8,457 78
6. Total income actually received during the last six months in cash.....	\$ 656,167 83
V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1893.	
1. Amount of losses paid.....	\$ 406,424 01
2. Cash dividends actually paid.....	10,000 00
3. Amount of expenses and including salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company.....	204,970 87
4. Amount of other expenses.....	8,457 78

Total expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash.....	\$ 629,084 68
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	\$30,000 00
A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.	

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before me the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, the within and foregoing certificate of the officers of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, duly certified, and the same being read to and by the said officers, they acknowledged the same to be true and correct.

MASON A. STONE, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, 20th day of February, 1894.

WILLIAM B. STUYVESANT,
 Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate Filed New York County.

Name of State Agent—LIVINGSTON MIMS.

WILLIAM J. KENDRICK & CO.
Resident Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—SS. I, Henry D. Purroy, clerk of the city and county of New York, and also clerk of the supreme court for the said city and county, being a court of record, do hereby certify that William B. Stuyvesant has filed in the clerk's office of the county of New York a certified copy of his appointment as notary public for the county of Kings with his autograph signature, and was, at the time of taking the annexed deposition, duly authorized to take the same. And that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said notary public, and verily believe that the signature to the annexed certificate is

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court and county, the 20th day of February, 1894.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1893, of

U. S. BRANCH.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Fire Insurance Company, of Toronto.

Organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, made to the governor of the
State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal office, 22 Wellington street, East Toronto.

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on fee) ..	\$ 50,000 00
Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company:	
Par value	\$ 777,000 00
Market value, carried out	1,064,049 55—\$1,064,049 55
Cash in the company's principal office	\$ 82 41
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	277,575 57
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	277,575 54

Total cash items, carried out	484,885 12
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks	53,642 74
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value	\$1,662,577 41

III. LIABILITIES.

Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	\$209,947.39
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon	18,304.69
Total amount of claims for losses	\$ 228,252.08

The amount of reserve for reinsurance..	..	..	..	..	..	..	881,289 50
All other claims against the company ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,292 40
Total Liabilities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$1,167,833 98
IV. INCOME DURING THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1893.							

Amount of cash premiums received, and amount of notes received for premiums	\$ 871,250 31
Received for interest	20,252 98
Total income actually received during the second six months in cash..	\$ 891,503 29
EXPENDITURES DURING THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1877	

Amount of losses paid	\$ 580,801 83
Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company	162,561 83
Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states	12,923 07
All other payments and expenditures	86,886 56

Total expenditures during the second six months of the year in cash.. \$ 842,673 27

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—Personally appeared before the undersigned L. M. Tucker, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the

manager and general agent of the Western Assurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. L. M. TUCKER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, twenty-fourth, day of February, 1894.
J. H. STERCHE, Notary Public.

Name of State Agent—L. M. TUCKER.

Name of Agent at Atlanta—H. CRONHEIM

The Best Shoes for the Least Money. **D. W. DOUGLAS**

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE
WELT.
Squeakless Bottom Waterproof. Best Shoe sold at the price.

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoe.
Equal custom work, costing from \$6 to \$8.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
Best Walking Shoe ever made.
\$2.50, and \$2 Shoes.

Unexcelled at the price.
Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes
 Are the Best for Service.
LADIES'
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75

THIS IS THE BEST-\$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD

ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

G. C. RODGERS, 151 Decatur Street.

W. D. SMITH, 33 Decatur Street.

SILVER'S STRUGGLE.

Gold's Cohorts Continue Their Fabian Tactics in the House.

EASTERN DEMOCRATS STICK TO REED.

No Hand is Raised to Drive the Bolters Into Submission.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY FREE

The Senate Caucus Cuts the Duty Entirely Off-A Suspicious Dallying With Sugar and Other Trusts.

Washington, February 27.—(Special.)—There was a brief session of the senate today, but the democratic caucus was in session practically all the day.

There was no exception of putting cotton mill machinery on the free list, no agreement was reached about any schedule. Much of the time, however, was devoted to the discussion of the sugar and lead schedule and a strong effort is being made by a few senators to provide for some protection for the sugar trust, but the majority of the senators are decidedly against according any of the trusts any protection whatever. Thus, while it may be that a duty will be placed upon sugar, it is not probable that the duty will be any greater upon refined than upon raw.

The afternoon session of the caucus was devoted to hearings from members by states as to what they wanted. It was agreed, after much talk, that the separate schedules should be taken up tomorrow and voted upon. It is probable that one or two of the most important matters will be disposed of tomorrow, but it is generally believed that the caucus will continue in session all week before finally agreeing upon a bill to be reported to the senate. There is some talk to the effect that the senate never will agree upon a bill that can be passed, but that is absurd. The senate will agree upon a bill, and when it is reported in the senate there will be no exceptionally long debate over it. When perfected to the satisfaction of the democrats, it will be rushed through.

Cotton Mill Machinery.

Senator Gordon accomplished some good work for the southern cotton factories today. In the senate caucus on the tariff bill this morning the Georgia senator, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and Senator George, of Mississippi, made a gallant and successful fight to put all cotton mill machinery on the free list. Under the McKinley bill the duty on this class of machinery was 45 per cent. It was reduced by the house to 30 per cent. After speeches by Senator Gordon, Jones and George this morning the senate caucus voted to put it upon the free list.

There was a fight made against it, but Senators Gordon and others placed the case so strongly before the caucus that their proposition was adopted by a large majority. It is expected, of course, that a strong fight will be made against this in the senate, but as the caucus is supposed to be binding on all democrats, and as it has been agreed upon by the senate, the schedule as arranged with cotton mill machinery on the free list should go through.

Brice Makes It Liveli.

It is understood that a scene somewhat unusual in its features took place during the morning session of the senate. Mr. Brice, of Mississippi, was going to introduce a bill in accordance with the platform of the democratic party, adopted at Chicago, that is one thing. It, on the other hand, you intend to frame it on the lines of the platform of the republicans, and entirely different view of the case is given us, but if you intend to frame it so that you protect the sugar interest alone at the expense of the great industries of the north, and you intend to ignore them entirely, then I propose for one to make something to say.

Mr. Brice spoke freely and his remarks had much weight with the senators. He is counted as one of the "six conservatives" in whose hands the fate of the bill appears to rest. These men are Messrs. Brice, of Mississippi, Murphy, White, of Louisiana, and Caffery.

Hill Opposes the Income Tax.

Senator Hill made his first speech in the caucus today. His chief assault was on the income tax, which he denounced as inequitable and unconstitutional. He declared that the party that passed it would pay the penalty of the commission of a crime.

It was argued against the principles of the democratic party and contrary to all taxes should be raised.

Democracy did not look with favor upon the building up of the income tax, and taxation such as was contemplated by the income tax. It was only put in the bill, he said, to help make a party.

By the great reduction in duty and the placement on the free list of such articles as should contribute towards the customs revenue.

A few senators met at Senator Brice's residence this evening to discuss the result of this caucus when a caucus may manifest itself in the proceedings tomorrow.

Defeated by the Twenty-Eight.

The only thing that prevents it being put through in its present shape is the combination of the eastern democrats with the republicans and their refusal to vote. It is less than an outrage upon the democratic party on the part of these eastern democrats, but the question is, what are the democratic leaders to do about it? Here these eastern men have the house in a deadlock and they won't let it out. There is no way for the leaders to break the deadlock unless the party in caucus should resolve upon an amendment to the rules by which a quorum should be counted. This question of counting a quorum came up in the democratic caucus last week, and by a two-thirds majority the democrats voted against any such action.

Every Democrat Should Be There.

Many amendments to the rules have been introduced providing for the presence of members who refuse to vote, but these amendments, like the seigniorage bill, cannot be adopted because the same men who refuse to vote on the seigniorage bill will refuse to vote on one of these, thus breaking a quorum.

Again, should the committee on rules bring in a special order, fixing a day for a vote that could not be adopted any more than could an agreement for a vote on the bill itself be reached, the eastern democrats and republicans would simply hold still break a quorum. Thus, until every democratic member of the house, excluding, of course, the twenty-eight eastern democrats who are refusing to vote, can be gotten into the house at one time, it seems impossible to act.

Apparently Helpless.

"What are we going to do about it?" is the question all members are putting to each other, but no one seems to know any way out of the difficulty except the usual one of a voting quorum. And that seems to be the only way out of the question. Some of the members are always sick or have sickness in their families, which prevents them

from being here. And again the republicans and populists who are voting to take up the bill do not vote every time, by any means. Some of them will vote on one roll call, and then some will vote on another. Just enough will dodge each time to prevent a quorum. While these men are for silver, still they are anxious to embarrass the democratic majority as much as possible. Thus the question still is, "What is to be done about it?"

Tom Reed Wins Medal.

The Gridiron Club gave a novel dinner at Wormley's hotel here on Saturday evening. It was given to the Turtle Bay Beefsteak Club, of New York. In accordance with the custom of this latter organization, the guests became the cooks, stewards and waiters for the hosts. One end of the large banquet hall at Wormley's was furnished with stage settings representing the interior of a typical old London tavern with a cavernous fireplace, old muskets, cutlasses, curious old clocks and other appropriate settings. When the doors were opened the members of the silver club were disclosed in their caps and aprons. The steaks and chops were cooked in the presence of the guests and served on bread without the accompaniments of knife, fork or plate. Cabinet officers, senators and members of congress, including ex-Speaker Reed, were among the guests at this novel entertainment. Instead of one great table there were many small tables about the room around which the guests gathered. "Tab" was kept of the consumption of the leading guests, and the climax of the evening was reached when ex-Speaker Reed was presented with a silver medal by the club. Reed's response to the presentation of the medal was one of the brightest speeches ever heard at a banquet in Washington. Indeed, brighter speeches were never heard around the banquet board in Washington than at that dinner. But nothing said at a gridiron club dinner is ever printed. Therefore the public never knows more than that the gridironers have had a dinner.

John D. Northcutt was today appointed postmaster at Marietta. Judge Madison recommended his appointment over two months ago, but the postmaster general was slow in acting upon this as he is in all matters.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

There is Always a Quorum Except When Silver Is Up.

Washington, February 27.—In his prayer this morning Chaplain Bagby referred to the illness of Representative Wilson and asked that he might be restored to health. On motion of Mr. Hatch, a new print of the anti-option bill was ordered. Mr. Pence, the populist of Colorado, made a personal explanation regarding the colloquy between himself and Mr. Halner, of Nebraska, yesterday. He stated that the reporters had misunderstood him, that he had said that the gentleman from Nebraska was full of beard, not hair.

He had expressed his regret over the mistake to Mr. Halner in a letter, which the latter had returned to him, stating it was satisfactory and had given him permission to read it as a part of his statement. In the letter Mr. Pence wrote:

"When I alluded to your full beard I did myself no credit and you no harm, but now, to find that the reporters understood and reported me as saying you were full of beard causes me deep chagrin and pain. If the members of the house understood me to use such language it is no wonder they refused to permit me to proceed. The wonder is that they so understood me. I did not forthwith censured by the speaker and the house. Such language would have been not only unparliamentary, but unjust to you. I sincerely regret the misunderstanding and false report in the papers in my words and hasten to express my regret to you and to say that I shall, of course, try and set the matter right in the public press by public statement when the house meets today."

Mr. Pence said further that he was sure he owed Mr. Halner and the house an apology for the language used, which was uttered in the heat of debate and under the excitement of a charge made by another gentleman. Other previous remarks he had made in yesterday's debate might have been obnoxious for personal allusions contained in them. Being informed by friends of experience that this was the right and proper thing to do, he made the explanation and apologized to Mr. Halner and to the house. He desired to act within the rules of the house, and it had been suggested that he ask unanimous consent that the colloquy between himself and Mr. Halner be expunged from the record. This was granted and the incident closed. Speaking of the speakers of the day, Mr. Pence said that at first he had been greatly surprised at the error of the reporters, but found that many members had understood him as he had been reported.

Called to Account by Cooper.

Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, called Mr. Pence's attention to the allusion made to himself, Mr. Cooper, by the latter yesterday, that he had made a swap of the silver question and asked an explanation. Mr. Pence said he would gladly explain if his previous explanation and apology in the house did not cover the case. The gentleman from Indiana, by his vote on the Wilson repeal bill last fall had contradicted all his previous record on the silver question, and now with certain exceptions he had a direct personal interest in the result of the pending legislation. If he would read the laws of his country he would learn that he had no right to take part in the legislation upon the subject of silver.

Bolters Have Nerve.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, relieved the situation and raised a laugh by remarking that if it were in order it would be a good time now for some gentleman to apologize for their attack upon the New York currency. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, asked unanimous consent to reply to an assault upon the Alabama delegation, but it was refused and the regular order was resumed.

After the committee had been called for reports Mr. Bland moved that the house go into committee of the whole upon his seigniorage bill, and that general debate thereon be for three days and one hour. No quorum voted on the division of the house and the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was—yeas 153, nays 6. Still no quorum and a call of the house was begun. This showed 153 members present and Mr. Bland moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call. A demand for a division by Mr. Reed showed 165 yeas and 41 nays, and he demanded 165 yeas. Mr. Bland asked and secured a vote by yeas and nays, resulting as follows: yeas 153, nays 6, and further proceedings were dispensed with. Mr. Bland changed the form of his motion then, withdrawing the limitation of debate, whereupon objection to taking up the bill disappeared and Mr. Hatch took the chair over the committee of the whole.

A Republican for Coinage.

Mr. Bowers, of California, was the first speaker. He declared himself to be in support of the silver question.

MR. OLNEY'S OPINION.

W. P. St. John, the New York Banker, Discusses Silver Certificates.

HE CONSIDERS THEM LAWFUL MONEY

Dr. Talmage May Not Leave His Tabernacle Flock After All

WIMON LEARNS AN OLD, OLD STORY

When a Man Is in Trouble, He Has Not Half So Many Friends as He Had When He Was Prosperous.

New York, February 26.—(Special Correspondence.)—Attorney General Olney's ruling against the legality of silver certificates is severely criticised by Mr. W. P. St. John, the well known New York banker. Mr. St. John quotes from the act of July 12, 1892: "Section 12 provides that 'silver certificates when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve, and no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing house in which such certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing house balances.' The act of February 28, 1893, appoints the silver dollar a legal tender. Section 3 requires the redemption of silver certificates in these dollars on demand, and provides that 'such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.' Section 6 of the act of July 14, 1890, provides 'That upon the passage of this act the balances standing to the credit of the credit of national banks for deposits, made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered in the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of gold and silver which may come in his possession subject to redemption.'"

It would appear from this that, as silver certificates are receivable for public dues, they are lawful money for those dues from national banks. Silver certificates amounting to \$100,000,000 are circulating in and out of banks and the \$100,000,000 silver dollars afloat are available for more.

It Is Not Final.

Lawyers and financiers say that it is fortunate Mr. Olney's opinion is not final. If it is sustained it will be a very serious matter. It means that this administration is determined to treat silver certificates as mere tokens money that must be redeemed in gold.

In the letter Mr. Pence wrote:

"These are some of the dangerous conditions of our government. The currency obligation of our government is about \$200,000,000, and the total reserve of gold in the treasury is only \$100,000,000. The bank can combine any day, draw out every dollar of the gold reserve and force the treasury to borrow it back from them by a new bonded loan."

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Talmage Will Remain.

The trustees of the Brooklyn tabernacle have no intention of resigning Dr. Talmage, and it is now said that he will remain. The doctor's farewell sermon announced for next Sunday may be turned into a jubilee sermon. Within the past few weeks the trustees have been making a survey of the church debt, and the collections have increased so that they fully meet the running expenses of the tabernacle. The pastor feels that he is not going to leave the tabernacle until he has secured a new pastor. He is now in the city looking for a successor. He is now in the city looking for a successor. He is now in the city looking for a successor.

ALLEN ON HEWITT.

Private John, of Mississippi, Roasts Abram in Elegant Style.

LAUGH IS ON THE SCOLDING EX-MAYOR

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, Comes in for a Share of Ridicule.

HIS APOLOGY IS REPUDIATED

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He came to Atlanta and acquired his education in the schools of this city. In the cotton business for 20 years, held positions with Messrs. S. M. Inman, however, trying with him all the members. His best work as a young man in the insurance field. He is to his natural

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The Provident Society was organized two years ago by Mr. S. probably the ablest.

Mr. Homans is a member of the society, which has a fine New York, and is the strongest and

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The literary Christian Association club is in its 10th year. It has been done to success. It is now and effective a main body and is increasing its work ever since the first of the year. Any club is limited by association, but

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MONEY.

Lots of Greenbacks.

NOW, DON'T GET
LEFT ON THE SHOT

WHITEHALL STREET.

PEOPLE!

our special sale of
ers. We now offer for
n level glass for \$18,
et suit of furniture in
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ICAL INSTITUTE OF
SKILLFUL
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OME TREATMENT,
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16, 1893, I began to take
for a case of nasal
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INSTITUTE
M.D., F. E. Howard,

INTO A NEW FIELD.

Mr. J. R. Nutting Goes Into the Life Insurance Business.

HE SUCCEEDS MR. JAMES O. WYNN.

Leaving the Atlanta Home to Represent the Provident Life Savings, of New York with his Brother W. H. Nutting.

An important change in the insurance world, which will take place on the 1st of March, approaching, will be the withdrawal of Mr. J. R. Nutting from the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, in connection with his brother, Mr. W. H. Nutting, the Georgia agency of the Provident Life Insurance Society, of New York.

This change has been in contemplation for several weeks, and now, that all arrangements have been completed, the announcement is made authoritatively.

Mr. J. R. Nutting will be actively in charge of the business of the new firm, and from his long experience in the insurance world, as well as his qualifications intellectually, it is certain that his interests will be faithfully and intelligently guarded.

Known to all the business men of this city, his reputation as a thorough business man has acquired an even broader latitude, and perhaps the statement of Mr. J. R. Nutting that, in his line of business, he is one of the best known young men in the south.

For a long time he has been identified with the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, being now the assistant secretary and one of the managers of that company.

Mr. Nutting is a native of this state, and was born at Lumpkin, Ga., a town which has been the nursery of many of the leading business men and financiers of this city.

He came to Atlanta at an early age, and acquired his education from the public schools of this city. At first he embarked in the cotton business, and for a number of years, held a responsible position with Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co. He left the Inmans, however, for a larger opening, carrying with him the good will and esteem of all the members of that firm.

His best work and his greatest success as a young man, was reserved for the insurance field. By pluck and energy, allied to his natural qualifications, he has forced his way to the front and is now recognized as one of the most successful young insurance men of the country. That greater laurels are reserved for him in the future is well assumed, and that he is worthy of his rapid promotion is a fact that is universally conceded.

Mr. Nutting has been, for several years, an active director of the Young Men's Literary Association, and his work in behalf of that institution has been fruitful, as his zeal, at all times, has been unflinching. Mr. J. O. Wynn, who is at present the general agent of the Provident Savings, and whose resignation will take effect on the expiration of the present month, is one of the most thorough insurance men in the country. He has made a most enviable record during his connection with the company, and leaves the business with the best wishes of the insurance men.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society was organized about twenty years ago by Mr. Sheppard Homans, who is now the ablest actuary in America. Mr. Homans is still the president of the society, which has its principal office in New York, and is rated as one of the strongest and most influential companies in the United States.

AT THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Meeting of the New Board-The Work of the Literary Club.

The board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association met in the parlors of the institution last night. This being the first meeting after the election of the new board, except a meeting held for organization, business of importance came up for disposition. The load of debt which rests upon the association and which has been the chief hardship with which the directors have had to contend for the past twelve months, was the main topic of discussion.

The management of the association are pressing the claims of the institution upon the people as vigorously as they know how, and they say that if the people will stand by them and the institution it will not owe a dollar. Practical plans were formulated for properly presenting the needs of the Young Men's Christian Association to its patrons, and the new board feels sanguine of being able to relieve the institution before the arrival of another year.

The literary club of the Young Men's Christian Association is on a boom. The club is in its inception, but enough has been done to insure it a pronounced success. It is now one of the most important and effective adjuncts to the work of the main body and has been steadily and rapidly increasing in numbers and character for work ever since its organization at the first of the year. Membership in the literary club is limited to the members of the association, but visitors are allowed and are always cordially welcomed. The club meets again next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and the critic, the club paper, will be read by Mr. W. L. Carroway.

Finest Muscles Grow Strong.
The attenuated frames acquire sound, healthy flesh, and become cheerful when the stomach is relieved. The club meets again next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and the critic, the club paper, will be read by Mr. W. L. Carroway.

POET AND EDITOR.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Formerly of the Atlantic Monthly, Here.

HE TALKS ABOUT THE EXPOSITION

Thinks That the Literature of the South Is Distinctive-He Left the City Yesterday.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the well-known poet, who was, until two years ago, the editor of The Atlantic Monthly, spent yesterday in Atlanta with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich drove about the city during the day, and both expressed themselves highly pleased with Atlanta, despite the unfavorable circumstances which surrounded their visit. From here Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, who are accompanied by Hon. H. L. Pierce—all three from Boston—are on their way to the west. They left the city yesterday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock and will spend some time in New Orleans. From New Orleans the party will go to California and witness the California exposition, which is now in progress.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich is a literary man of fine ability, and at the same time is a gentleman of the rarest attainments in other directions. As a conversationalist, he is brilliant and oftentimes witty. His short stories in prose have the merit of artistic qualities as well as that of being interesting; his poems are conceded to be gems in the purity of thought and the polish of word-painting. For many years, when it was at its most popular height, Mr. Aldrich was the Editor of The Atlantic Monthly, but on account of the laborious work, involving a great mental strain, he was forced to give up the management of this magazine.

"Yes," said Mr. Aldrich, in a conversation yesterday, "this is my first visit to Atlanta. I have been to Florida, but went



MR. THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

by the Coast Line. As yet I must confess that I have formed no opinion of the portion of the south that is new to me. I left Boston on the 15th of this month on account of the health of my wife. In New York we were met by bad weather and in Richmond, where we spent a day, the weather was miserable. It snowed all day and we were unable to leave. We expected the weather in Atlanta and while it is not up to our expectations, it is very good after what we have experienced.

"From Atlanta we will go to New Orleans, I lived in New Orleans for several years when quite a youngster and I intend to spend three days, at least, there looking about me and bringing back the faint recollections that I possess of the city."

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, a literary man, Mr. Aldrich has written, among other interesting stories, "Mercedes," "The Queen of Sheba," "The Stillwater Tragedy," "Story of a Bad Boy" and "Out of His Head." His poems are admired for the intensity and the originality of thought handling.

Speaking of southern literature, Mr. Aldrich said: "I think that the south is and always was a great field for literary work. What has always been a surprise to me is that there has been so few writers of merit from it. I don't know the reason. There's lots of material here."

Believes It Will Be Successful.

"We hear much about the Atlanta exposition in Boston," said Mr. Aldrich, "and the way you are taking it up and pushing it forward, nothing but success can result."

DEATH OF MISS NORA MILLETT.

Funeral from the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Miss Nora Millett, a young girl just approaching womanhood, died at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Spalding at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the 26th of February.

Miss Millett was the daughter of Mr. E. P. Millett, of Kentucky. Upon the death of her mother she was taken to the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Spalding, who were her uncle and aunt. There she was treated as the daughter of the house, and was developing a lovely character, making her presence a source of comfort to her relations. Mr. Millett, her father, arrived from Kentucky last night in order to be present at the funeral of his daughter.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Dr. Spalding at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Reading the church at 10 o'clock, requiem mass will be celebrated, after which the remains will be taken to Westview cemetery.

The pallbearers will meet at the residence at 9 o'clock a. m.

All who are exposed to the weather should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

THE SOUTHERN LAW REVIEW.

A New Publication, the First of Its Kind for the South.

The Southern Law Review, edited by Messrs. Charles LeBaron Withrow and Richard D. Baldwin, has just made its first appearance. Mr. Withrow is managing editor, Mr. Baldwin business manager. From the contents of the first number an idea may be had of what is expected from The Review in the future.

The leading article of No. 1, volume 1, is a review of the work of the late legislature by the Hon. James F. O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill endeavors to combat the limited session, but says that he is compelled to say from past experience that it has inherent defects. He says its policy is poor economy and evidences a want of judgment.

The leading article is followed by others less pretentious—such as notes and queries, book reviews, contents of the law reviews, new books in the state library and a list of supreme court decisions.

A Little Girl's Escape.

HOW SHE WAS RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF TORTURE.

Almost Beyond the Hope of Recovery.

A Loving Father's Gratitude.

From The Kansas City, Mo., Journal
Perhaps no disease with which a young person can be afflicted is so terrible and blighting in its nature as a nervous disorder, which gradually saps the strength of its victim and haunts him or her day and night.

This was the melancholy prospect which confronted Mr. L. L. Barbor, a young daughter, of Edgerton, Kan., and the gratitude of her parents when a complete and lasting cure was brought about may be imagined. Learning of the case, for it is one which has created a great deal of interest throughout the county, a Journal reporter sought Mr. Barbor to get the full particulars in the belief that much good could be done other sufferers by the publication of the facts of the case. The reporter found Mr. Barbor in his shop busily engaged on a piece of work. He at once narrated briefly the particulars of the case which had been effected in the case of his daughter. The facts are set forth in the following affidavit, which Mr. Barbor voluntarily and cheerfully made:

"During the spring of the current year, 1893, my daughter, Bertie, aged thirteen years, became afflicted with a nervous disease which grew upon her to such an extent that it seriously interfered with her studies, and aroused the gravest fears that it would develop into St. Vitus's dance. My daughter became so nervous that she would drop her knife and fork while eating, and would, at times, be seized with nervous twitches which excited the alarm of myself and wife. About this time my wife read in a newspaper of a wonderful cure of the same disease effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So strongly was I impressed with the facts set forth in the testimonial that I wrote to ascertain the authenticity of the case. Receiving a reply which completely satisfied me, I sent for a box of the pills.

"From the very first dose a marked improvement in my daughter's condition was noticed. She became thin and excessively pale, as is common to sufferers from nervous diseases, and her weight had decreased to an alarming extent. After a careful and thorough trial of the pills, she not only began to grow less nervous, but also began to gain flesh.

"It is needless to say that I was both surprised and delighted with the wonderful change brought about by the first box of the pills. She is a new girl, and all the symptoms of her disease have disappeared. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have certainly wrought a wonderful and complete cure, and can only be recommended to the benefit of every child who is afflicted with nervous diseases. But now she is away on a visit, something she would not have thought of being able to do three months ago. From all accounts, the pills have done wonders, and I take great pleasure in recommending the pills to all who are afflicted with a similar disease.

"L. L. BARBOR.
14th day of April, 1893.
"W. H. KELLY, Notary Public."

Mrs. Barbor, who was present, cordially assented to all that her husband said regarding the remarkable cure brought about by the pills, and declared that they owed their daughter's life to them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain a condensed form of all the elements necessary to give vitality, strength and health to the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as nervousness, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes of 50 pills, in a bottle of 100 pills, and in a box of 250 pills, and are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred.

DR. W. W. BOWES

Atlanta, Ga.

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CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN

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BLOOD DISEASES

In both sexes Consultation at the office free. Medicines sent by express in plain box anywhere.

Diseases of the Liver and Digestive Organs, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, Impaired Vital Powers, Vital Losses, Impotency, Mental Debility and Wasting from various causes, and excesses. Nervous Prostration, Paralysis, Consumption, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Scrofula, Eczema, Claps, Ulcers, Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Pimples, and skin and Face Eruptions. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Cystitis, Frequency in Urination, Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, Urinary Diseases, Stricture of the Urethra, male and female, Enlarged Prostate, Gonorrhea, Gleet, The troubles of young and middle-aged men properly treated. Strictly confidential. Twenty years' experience. The best of references. Send stamp for question lists, maps and female. Terms reasonable.

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Model Comedy Company.

Tuesday matinee—"A HERO IN RAGS"
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Wednesday matinee—"STREETS OF NEW YORK"
Wednesday night—"STREET OF NEW YORK"
Thursday matinee—"THE MIDNIGHT FLOOD"
Thursday night—"THE MIDNIGHT FLOOD"
Friday matinee—"CHICK"
Friday night—"TWO ORPHANS"
Saturday matinee—"ROBINSON CRUSOE"
Saturday night—"A SOUTHERN ROMANCE"

Sanford Girls' Orchestra

Night prices, 10, 20 and 30c.
The orchestra will play for children, 10c. Reserved seats at Beerman's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets.
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However well intentioned and honest the clever statements that lead to sales, it must be annoying to carry home the goods and tell the neighbors the cost, and have them say that they bought better goods here at a less cost. Goods sometimes are bought too dear and marked too high, in which case a liberal slice cut off from old prices don't make them any too cheap, nor equal to new well-bought goods. Getting the largest price possible at first is the old-fashioned way; but our system of doing business requires the lowest possible prices all the time, and we make it a business to see that they are. Whenever you want Clothes, Hats or Furnishings, visit our store with the intention to buy, for the prices we'll quote will induce you to leave your money with us.

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Accompanied by Wm. Edmund, John A. Lane, Wm. Harris, Miss Eleanor Moretti, Augusta de Forrest, Maud Dixon and his company of players.

Under the direction of Mr. W. M. Wilkinson.

In the following repertoire:
WEDNESDAY EVENING—Dumas' Romantic Romance, "THE THREE GUARDSMEN."
THURSDAY MATINEE—Victor Hugo's Masterpiece, "RUY BLAS."
THURSDAY NIGHT—Paul Kester's New Romantic Play, "ZAMAR."

NOTE—The entire repertoire to be presented with all the elaborate scenic effects, armorial accessories, etc., as seen during his brilliant engagement at Salvini as "D'Ariagnan," the Star Theater, New York City.

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Saturday night. John Baldwin Buckstone's charming comedy.

LEAP YEAR, OR LADIES' PRIVILEGE

Mr. Robson as Mr. Dionysius Dimple, A HUSBAND ON TRIAL. Prices—25c to \$1.50; matinee, 25c to \$1.

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AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stable, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 10 a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.

CATARRE, and its evil effects, headache, dyspepsia, vertigo, chronic sore throat, chronic cough, husky voice, ulcerations, offensive breath, loss of flesh, etc. Also BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. Diseases cured by the latest improved treatments. DR. THOMPSON, 34 WHITEHALL STREET. Consultation and examination free. Hours—9 to 12:30, 2 to 5:30. Sundays, 9 to 10.

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Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 15 Washington street.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 28, 1894.

A Tub of Cold Water.

The first backset to the success of the great exposition movement over which Atlanta has been aroused to a pitch of unprecedented enthusiasm was received yesterday, and strange to say it comes from the hands of the official who, above all others, should be in the very lead of the city's progressive march.

The mayor has vetoed the resolution passed, with but one dissenting voice, by the city council and approved by the unanimous vote of the directors of the exposition, composed of many of Atlanta's most progressive and liberal citizens—men whose only possible interest in the success of the exposition is the great benefit that the city will derive from it.

The Constitution is sorely disappointed, and we believe that this will be the universal sentiment with which the mayor's veto will be greeted.

The mayor has practically notified the directors of the exposition company, who represent every part of Atlanta, and has also notified the city council, that a mistake has been made in the location of the exposition, and that the judgment of the exposition directors and the city council stands for naught against his own. It is a deplorable situation, and the apple of discord thrown by the mayor may have the effect of making Atlanta the laughing stock of the western hemisphere.

The announcement of the action of the city council on last Friday has been commented upon by the press throughout the country, and the exposition enthusiasm of Atlanta has been the talk of the continent. It remains to be seen whether Atlanta justifies the good opinion of the outside world, and the verdict will rest with the action of the council on the mayor's veto.

It is worthy of note, however, and possibly a basis of great hope, that the mayor, in submitting his views to the council indicates his willingness to abide by the action of that body if it still disagrees with him. We so consider the mayor's statement, and commend this feature of it, for in it there is much from which to take encouragement. It would be unjust to Mayor Goodwin to do otherwise than recognize his earnestness and to admit his thorough conscientiousness. It is not blame, but regret, that his veto excites. However, it is possible that in his apparent willingness to still leave the matter to the council and to abide by its decision, a way is to be found out of the difficulty now confronting the exposition. If this is the mayor's purpose, and we believe that it is, it is commendable, and it leaves him in a position where he can yet be of invaluable service to the great movement.

In the meantime the board of directors of the exposition has been called to meet this morning at 11 o'clock, to consider the crisis with which the movement has been confronted. It is earnestly hoped that every member of the board will be present. The situation is sufficiently serious to justify the thoughtful consideration of every member of the board, and it is earnestly to be hoped that this meeting will take some action which will assist in unraveling the unfortunate tangle resulting from the mayor's refusal to accept the united judgment of the board and the city council.

As to the matter of location, it has not seemed possible to make a success by planting the exposition on the grounds of the old waterworks, four miles from the city and utterly inaccessible by railroad connection. Before a peg could be driven on the work of exposition improvement it would be necessary to make railroad connections, and as the railroads mentioned by the mayor as being probably willing to run tracks to the grounds, are involved in receiver-ship complications, it is doubtful if they could make the proposed extensions at all, and it is certain that they could not complete the work in two or three months. Hence, if the mayor's suggestion was adopted, the movement must lag and perhaps die a slow death, while if the location agreed upon by the council and the board of directors could be fixed, work could be begun at once with a solvent guarantee of a minimum improvement of \$200,000 to be made by the exposition company, furnishing work to

idle labor, vitalizing the sluggish veins of commerce, and pushing Atlanta far in advance of any city in the country in its recovery from the season of hard times.

The council should be called together at once, for it is necessary that whatever is to be done should be decided upon before Atlanta's exposition enthusiasm has been depressed by dissension.

The Alabama Campaign.

Congressman Oates, of Alabama, has at last decided to enter what he calls the scramble for the democratic nomination for governor of his state. He opened his campaign Monday to an audience which, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, was not as large as the congressman had a right to expect.

We gather from the brief published synopsis of his remarks that Mr. Oates practically discarded the material out of which he has fashioned his congressional nest. He voted against substitute legislation when the repeal of the Sherman law was up for discussion, but he now declares that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver provided there is a dollar's worth of silver in each dollar. He also declares that Mr. Cleveland is in favor of free coinage on an international basis.

The position Mr. Oates has taken may be summed up very briefly. He is against the free coinage of silver as a congressman, but, with certain reservations, he will be for it as governor. No doubt this ought to satisfy Alabama democrats, but will it have this result? On this point it is only necessary to say that if the people of our sister state suffer themselves to be deceived any further on this silver question, they deserve to suffer all the crushing results that unconditional repeal has brought on them.

What is the position of Mr. Oates? Refusing to stand on the financial pledge of the democratic platform, he now comes forward with two additional pledges in behalf of Mr. Cleveland and himself. He says that Mr. Cleveland is for international free coinage, and that he himself is for free coinage if a gold dollar's worth of bullion silver is put in a silver dollar. We repeat, if the people of Alabama are in the humor to be deceived by this sort of claptrap they richly deserve all the losses they have already sustained and all the losses they will have to endure under the gold monometallism which Mr. Oates's votes in congress helped to establish.

The time has come for the people of Alabama, not less than the people of the whole country, to take their stand on democratic principles, or surrender themselves and all their interests to the plutocrats who have been and are now preventing the democrats in congress, who still remain true to the people, from carrying out the financial pledge of the democratic platform. If this pledge is worthless now, when the democrats have control of the administration and both houses of congress, of what avail are the new campaign pledges put forth by Mr. Oates—even if we are to regard his statements in the light of pledges.

It is only fair to Mr. Cleveland to say that he has never made any statement that commits him to free coinage on an international basis, or to any international scheme for the use of silver as a money standard. On the contrary, every movement that he has endorsed and every utterance he has ever made on the subject has been in the direction of the demonetization of silver.

On the other hand, Mr. Oates wrote, no longer than January a year ago, that he would not, under any circumstances, vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, but in August he changed his mind.

The latest and most significant act of the administration has been to send out an announcement through Mr. Gresham, the republican secretary of state, that this government would take no further part in the international monetary conference.

We do not believe the people of Alabama can be induced to take any stock in the promises and pledges of individuals while those embodied in the platform remain unfulfilled and unredeemed. Personally Mr. Oates is a very good man and a very able man, but when the democrats of Alabama undertake to endorse the policy which he has favored in congress they ought not to complain at eastern repudiation of the platform.

So far as the silver question is concerned, it is simple in spite of the efforts of the goldbugs and their agents to muddle it. If the people of this country are capable of making their own laws, if they are capable of administering their own affairs, if they are capable of preserving their liberties, they are also capable of providing their own money and currency without the interference of Great Britain and other foreign nations.

That is the way the people ought to feel about this financial question. If they do not, they may as well say to Mr. Oates and to others who are commissioned to cajole them that they are ready to surrender to the eastern and European shysters.

Immigration Facts.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, the total number of immigrants landing on our shores was 541,067.

Nearly all of these landed at northern ports. During the past eight years only sixteen immigrants have landed at Charleston, fourteen at Savannah, twenty-two at Brunswick, sixty-eight at Pensacola, three at Mobile and about twenty-six thousand at New Orleans. Of the 541,067 immigrants last year 320 went to Alabama, 415 to Arkansas, 2,765 to Florida, 272 to Georgia, 3,400 to Louisiana, 265 to Mississippi, 280 to North

Carolina, 221 to South Carolina, 423 to Tennessee, 2,574 to Texas and 583 to Virginia.

Louisiana leads every southern state in the matter of foreign immigration, because her large foreign population naturally attracts Europeans. Florida and Texas stand next because they are the only two southern states that systematically advertise their resources.

These statistics should be read between the lines. The south has made no effort to run steamship lines between her ports and Europe, and she has not invited immigration. Millions of foreigners have come to this country within the past fifty years and they have built up the north and west. Their children are genuine Americans, and are good citizens, while thousands of their parents have succeeded in assimilating with our people, and many of them have accumulated fortunes and risen to high stations in public life.

The south needs more people and more money, and she has reached a point where it is no longer a wise policy to wait for immigration without doing anything to encourage it. We need not draw upon Europe for settlers, but we should by all means let the people of the north and west know what we produce, and how we live, and convince them that they will better their condition by coming here. When we double our white population the race problem will disappear forever.

No Factions for Us.

The Augusta Evening Herald celebrates itself and sends congratulations because The Constitution has denounced in proper terms the faction fight that has marked the accession of the democratic party to power, and that has caused the collapse of the democratic platform policy.

The Constitution hopes that its able contemporary will not stop at congratulations, but lend its aid in recalling the democrats in congress to a sense of their duty, and in lifting the democratic platform from the dirt into which it has fallen.

There is but one measure and gauge of a man's democracy. It is the platform of the party. There is but one reasonable and fair test of his political honesty. It is his attitude toward the platform. If our worst enemy stands on the platform he is our political friend; if our dearest friend opposes the platform or any part of it for any reason whatsoever, he is not only our political enemy, but the enemy of the party.

What is the secret of the faction fight that has disgusted the people and caused the collapse of the democratic policy? It is this: that men have endorsed the platform not only with no idea of carrying out its pledges, but with the intention of preventing their redemption.

We say, therefore, that a faction fight in congress, no matter who is responsible for it, is a fight against the democratic platform and against the interests of the people.

When a man sneers at the platform and refuses to be bound by what he is pleased to call "its glittering generalities," he is a factionist. He is not only a factionist, but he is ready to betray the party and the people. On the other hand the man who stands on the platform, and maintains that its pledges and its principles are as binding on the president as they are on the humblest citizen who accepted and endorsed them at the polls, is a democrat.

It has been charged that The Constitution is opposed to the administration, and is merely venting its prejudices when it demands the fulfillment of the democratic pledges.

But what prejudices were the democratic orators and editors giving vent to in the campaign of 1892, when they declared that the pledges of the Chicago platform would be redeemed if the people gave the party the opportunity it longed for?

The simple truth is that if Mr. Cleveland will address himself to the work of carrying out the platform he will have no warmer or more faithful supporter than The Constitution. And the whole people will rally to his support. Those who are now in despair will take courage. The masses of humanity in this country who are now suffering will rise up and call him blessed. The party will gather strength in all directions and Grover Cleveland will be the most popular man this country has ever seen.

Is it too much to ask that the platform shall be redeemed—that its pledges shall be redeemed? If so, why?

Meet the Issues.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Augusta Chronicle, gets it down exactly right when it says:

"That democrats should differ on measures introduced by members of the party is not surprising. There is no more reason why a democrat should vote against a measure of business expediency, or political policy, when introduced by a democrat than when introduced by a republican. The mere fact that a measure is introduced in congress by a democrat carries with it no more obligation upon all other democrats to support it than if the same measure had been introduced by a republican. Every member of congress has a perfect right to be guided by his own intelligence and conscience in his vote upon any measure, it matters not where it originated."

But after conceding this much to the individual member, we believe that the individual member owes it to the country to meet every issue squarely and vote upon it when it comes before the house. We do not think democrats who oppose the Bland silvernote bill are acting wisely or rightly in sitting silent when their names are called and defeating legislation by making a false record of "no quorum." Their proper course would be to let the measure come to a vote and then vote against it like men, if that is the view of their duty.

The Chronicle urges the democrats in congress to face the music and vote on all questions without dodging. Let measures be defeated by votes and not by failure to vote. When there is a majority in favor of a bill the majority has the right to rush legislation, and the minority should not block public business by dodging and filibustering. Vote one way or the other, and let the legislation of the country proceed.

When the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act was pending it was in the power of the minority to obstruct business and postpone the passage of the bill indefinitely, but those who were opposed to the measure manfully faced the music, voted and threw the responsibility of repeal upon the majority. A dilatory, trimming, dodging policy in

regard to the great financial and economic reforms pledged in the democratic platform has already damaged our material interests to the extent of billions of dollars and has caused the general stagnation of business. The 70,000,000 people of this country are not disposed to wait until months roll up into years for their lawmakers to settle down to business. They are tired, of so much delay and uncertainty, and they demand action one way or the other on the important measures now before congress.

The democrat who is opposed to a bill introduced by democrats need not be afraid to vote against it. If he acts according to his convictions it is much better for him to vote against a party measure than to resort to the policy of obstruction and keep the country waiting month after month for some definite legislation that will enable the people to go ahead with their business. Meet the issue squarely, and face the music!

The patronage-hunters bit off more than they can chew when they took hold of Dr. Morrison.

Somebody ought to stop Mr. Oates in the road and ask him if the people of his state accept greenbacks as money because they are redeemable in gold at the treasury in New York. If the answer is yes, he should be asked if the silver certificates are taken for the same or a different reason.

According to Mr. Oates Mr. Cleveland says the money power can drain the treasury in forty-eight hours. Is that the reason the democratic financial policy has been discarded? Maybe we'll get at the secret of the collapse after awhile.

Dr. Morrison puts in some strong words for the people.

Think of the Montgomery postoffice organ tackling the silver question and John T. Morgan's democracy at the same time!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In Japan for \$30 a year a man can rent a good house, employ two servants and live like a gentleman.

In olden times the mayor of Leicester, England, was chosen by a sow. The candidates sat in a semi-circle, each holding his hat full of beans in his lap, and he was selected mayor from whose hat the sow ate first.

The principal functionaries of the United States are miserably paid in comparison with those of other countries, and especially of Great Britain. The secretary of foreign affairs and lord of the treasury in England is paid \$50,000; the chancellor of the exchequer, \$25,000; the lord high chancellor, \$50,000; the lord president of the privy council, \$10,000; the secretary for the colonies, \$25,000; the other secretaries the same, while the first lord of the admiralty receives \$22,500. The lord lieutenant of Ireland receives \$10,000, the lord chancellor of Ireland, \$50,000. In comparison with these princely sums, the petty salaries paid our cabinet ministers seem very insignificant.

Farmers in Maryland and Delaware slowly and unwillingly relinquish the idea of growing wheat and corn in competition with the west and half sorrowfully admit that their lands must in time come to form a market garden for the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. There is an old-fashioned notion in Delaware and upon the eastern shore that it is more respectable to grow wheat in sixty acre fields than half a dozen vegetables in small plots and the minute peasant farmers in France, Belgium and Holland has no attractions for the occupants of 300-acre farms.

The St. James Gazette tells how four youthful criminals were served by the mayor of Croydon, England, when they were brought before him the other day. They had been in France, Belgium and the leader of the gang was but thirteen years old. This one the mayor sent to a reform school till he should become of age and ordered the others to be soundly flogged in public. In giving this sentence he very sensibly said that there was a good deal of maudlin sentiment against thrashing; that this was all a mistake; that it was better to thrash the boys and let them be boys themselves and that he meant to superintend it himself, to see that it was thoroughly and properly administered. No good thrashing would go a long way toward the reformation of many youthful criminals.

Mrs. French-Sheldon, the African explorer who is now staying in Chicago, thinks that Africa, and particularly Somaliland, a British possession on the east coast, is one of the best places in the world for a young man to go and grow up to be a man. She says that it is a very healthy district, inhabited by a good-natured people, willing to work and abounding in all that makes life desirable. She is proposing to establish a colony of young men there, and she thinks that the members could soon amass wealth besides doing the natives a great deal of good teaching them the industrial arts and developing their country. She says that the natives are doing little real good, as what the people need is to be taught to make something of this life before they will be able to appreciate the life to come. If her plans succeed the natives will not need some other country to migrate to, for Anglo-Saxons have a way of taking exclusive possession where they once go in.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Nashville American: Should not simple patriotism of every shade of political opinion concede that the government should use for its pressing necessities some \$50,000,000 of silver which belongs to it and is now in the treasury vaults rather than to issue more bonds for that purpose? The addition of this sum to the hundreds of millions of silver now in circulation would not only meet the existing parity between the gold and silver coins. There can be no question of the right of the government to coin as seigniorage this amount of the silver now in the treasury.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche: Walter Besant in his "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," says: "The people have all the power." No truer words were ever spoken. The people have all the power. Let them exercise it at the next election for assessors and the present shameful inequalities of taxation will soon be done away with. Once let the rich pay their share of the taxes and the burden of the poor will be greatly lightened.

St. Louis Republic: War or not, the Europeans are realizing, as they have not before since the short sighted action of Germany in 1871, that the business of Europe cannot get along without silver. The alternative before the European nations is the enormous issue of paper money, or the silver legal tender with free currency. The enormous issue of paper money would be a temporary relief, but it would be soon felt as a terrible strain on credit and at the first opportunity would precipitate a gold revolution would precipitate a panic of unparalleled magnitude. In reality there is no alternative. Europe is not rich enough to retain monometallism much longer without revolution and repudiation. We have followed the blunder of Europe and the bimetallic has not been admitted into the councils of the nation. But today the bimetallic has the satisfaction of seeing that the intellect of the whole world is with him.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "Bimetallicism is no longer the creed of a handful of cranks," says The London Financial News. "But it is the belief of nearly every nation of note." We pointed out some time ago that an overwhelming majority of the professors of political economy, the colleges of England, the home and main of the bimetallicists, were bimetallicists, and taught that the present situation was unfavorable and had a depressing effect on commerce, business and industry.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Old Woman Talks.

Put on the kettle, Molly, an' make the fire burn,
While I'm a-studyin' politics an' tryin' for to learn
What makes 'em so attractive, with the fightin' an' the strife—
Why the man runs for the office, an' the office runs for life!

The old man's sold the oxen, an' mortgaged half the mule;
He's give up his religion, an' the children's took from school;
An' he's fordin' of the rivers, an' he's runnin' roundabout,
An' a-chasin' of the office, an' the office hidin' out!

Put on the kettle, Molly—though all the coffee's out!
It's still a comfort fer' to see the steam come out the spout:
There ain't no bread for breakfast, an' there's little hope o' bread

While the old man keeps a-runnin' an' the office keeps ahead!
I can't make out these politics—no matter how I try:
Fer every day the candidates go dashin', splashin' by:
An' the old man don't say "howdy," an' I'll wonder till I'm dead,
Why he still keeps on a-runnin' an' the office keeps ahead!

Ben King's poem, "Jane Jones," in the February Southern Magazine, is a rollicking one. There's "human natur'" and a laugh in every line of it.

The Song of the Candidate.

Waft, waft, ye winds, my story,
And you, ye voters, roll
'Till in your campaign glory
Ye spread from poll to poll!

Editor Fouché, of The Henry County Weekly, has been elected treasurer of the funds belonging to McDonough for the year 1894. The boys are rising like baking powder!

How Will They Manage It?

The campaign takes a sudden jump—
(May pitying heaven promote her)
Ten candidates to every stump,
And five to every voter!

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich fell in love with Atlanta. Perhaps we'll win a lyric from him.

A Song of Snow.

The snow—
The broad, blue shawl in splendor glow;
The sun shines with a clearer light
And keen the stars glance through the night—
After the snow.

After the snow—
The electric cars no longer go;
The streets gleam with a colder crust,
And walk, and wade, and bog we must—
After the snow!

When it comes to writing a salutary sermon in three lines Stovall, of The Savannah Press, takes the blue ribbon.

An Enterprising Undertaker.

A Georgia undertaker has adopted a novel method for increasing his business. His advertisement reads:
"Funerals on the installment plan—prices low down. Two dollars a week will bury your best friend!"

Whip Them Into Line.

One feature of the campaign
The candidates should note;
There's not a mule in Georgia
But is old enough to vote.

Little boys continue to pick up gold nuggets in the streets of Dahlonega. There is no end to the enterprise of little boys who are raised in Georgia.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Says The Waynesboro True Citizen:
"We see that The Georgia Cracker, of Gainesville, is for Atkinson. The Georgia cracker of the backwoods is for Evans. General Evans is one of them, you see, and not of that imaginary 'Atlanta ring'—a scarecrow erected for political purposes."

The Key West, Fla., Herald says, of General Evans:
"Georgia is a state which occasionally has a political ground swell. General Clement A. Evans, the next governor of the Empire State, is causing just such a political phenomenon. The man who gets in his way as a candidate will hardly know what hit him."

Says The Americus Times-Recorder:
"The Liberty County Herald has the right view of the matter. It says: 'If we had more such able Christians as General Evans in the office, our people would be in better condition.'"

A political poet, in The Griffin Call, sings in this way:
"But in winter's lap there's the spring
That will fruits and flowers bring,
Just the same.

"And in June time's gentle weather,
The people will come all together
For Evans—that's the name."

Says The Macon Evening News:
"And now the Atkinson boomers are claiming Bibb county. If all their other claims are as preposterous their candidate is hopelessly in the soup."

Says The Irwin County News:
"General Evans is in the race to stay and will win the race in the face of all and all political trickery that can be brought up against him."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Lithonia New Era has this political gossip:

"While the Hon. L. F. Livingston is at his post in Washington candidates for congress from this district are springing up all over the field. Last week we made mention of the fact that Hon. E. F. Edwards, of Newton, is endeavoring to sidetrack Newton from the Livingston main line; Col. John S. Candler, the able and popular solicitor of this circuit, is anxious to give Lon a tilt for DeKalb's vote, but like the prudent fellow he is, is keeping quiet, waiting for the sun to shine; and now comes the announcement that Hon. B. M. Blackburn intends to harness in the Fulton vote, but whether he can do so or not remains to be seen. Bennie is a democrat after our own heart, but Fulton has lots of folks about whose ears the congressional bumble bee has been for years, and it is hardly likely he can have things his own way in Fulton, even if as is Fulton's wont, they again try to take snap judgment on Lomax while he is at work at Washington and sidetrack him in Fulton."

Says The Columbus Sunday Herald:
"Judge McLaughlin is an exceedingly modest man. Every one likes him, though. And, if he can be induced to run congress he will have a decidedly formidable back-lot. The judge has hosts of friends in Columbus and unless Munroe puts a man in the race, they would make a strong fight to carry the delegation from this county. Judge McLaughlin, of course, is for Garrard for the senate."

Here is the platform of The Lithonia New Era:
"At the present we are for Crisp for United States senator, Evans for governor and Livingston for congress."

Says The Columbus Sunday Herald:
"When the legislature meets in October the club may charter a Georgia Midland train, and headed by men like Captain West, Murphy, Captain Blanchard, Captain Little, Reese, Crawford, Tom Grimes, Alderman Foley, Jim Worrell, John Abney and other good workers, go to Atlanta to strong and work for Garrard like Tammany braves."

DR. H. C. MORRISON REPLIES.

The Distinguished Methodist Divine Replies to a Newspaper Scurrilous.

Editor Constitution: I see that your reference to me in a recent issue called forth an editorial in The Atlanta Journal of the 23d instant under the above caption.

This editorial states that "it seems that Dr. Morrison has been polling the people on politics while on his round of church duties." I wish to say that the editor is entirely mistaken. I have polled no one, neither did I give a word for the press until met on the street and asked, "what I had seen and heard?"

As to what the editor says of "scurrilous," "the shoe-maker sticking to his last," etc. These personal innuendoes are not arguments. Neither do they destroy or change the fact, which still stands as I stated—the people are disappointed with the administration.

I can never come down to personalities in a press controversy, and I have nothing to say of Mr. Cleveland's personality. But while I am not a politician, neither make any claim in that direction; I am an American citizen, and as such am not to be debarred the rights of a citizen. Has it come to the point with the free men of our republic that they are to be muzzled, and speak not, unless they speak the shibboleth of shyness? Our people are patient and long-suffering, but have not yet reached the level of spiritless serfdom.

And shall a man, witnessing the want and ever-increasing anguish of his people, because of the oppression of the gold power, keep his lips sealed because, forsooth, he is in holy orders; or because he fears criticism from some one trying to apologize for that which is one continued disappointment? And, what is worse, that disavowment to the masses whose honest votes elevated the author of their disappointment.

Mr. Cleveland may think he is doing what is right and best. He may be conscientious in his course; I do not presume to speak on this point. But as it may, over and above, it all stands the fact of a disappointed people. The trend of his great influence has not been in line with the principles of the platform on which he accepted office. This the people know, and hence they have that feeling which is natural when one thing is promised and another thing is given.

It is frequently said "the administration desires this or that legislation." But who hears anything of what the people desire? The people desire to fall out of legislative thought when the administration is in view. The people seem to be a sort of after-consideration, if not, indeed, a "back number."

Is the administration greater than 6,000,000 free people? The Hon. Tom Reed, I know, said "the administration is stronger than congress." But is the administration stronger than the people? Again, we hear it said often, "Mr. Cleveland is not in favor of this or that measure." What matters it what Mr. Cleveland favors, more than what the editor of The Atlanta Journal favors? The good editor is an American citizen. Mr. Cleveland (must his office) is nothing more than a citizen. And his official acts and influence, like those of any other public servant, are subject to the expressed approval or disapproval of the most obscure citizen of this republic.

The present administration was best portrayed in an argument between two colored men. One said, "Jim, I see posed to dat Misser Cleveland. I likes a man what ministers on de platform, and den he keeps off de platform after he git on de kyan." This African utterance will go down to the coming generations, "De platform is to git in on."

In addition to the fact of a disappointed people, there are three other facts which take hold, deep hold, upon the consciousness of the people.

1. No man since Washington has ever had the influence on national legislation that Mr. Cleveland had in the beginning of his present term of office. This fact the editor of The Journal will, doubtless, be ready to admit. The people gave him an ovation which was unprecedented and well-nigh idolatrous. Opportunity was before him to place his name beside that of the immortal father of his country, and to live in the American heart for all coming time. But, alas! the multitudes most interested have waited for words of encouragement until "deferred has made the heart sick."

2. The fact that the national legislative influence has been almost entirely toward such legislation as would make the gold shark richer and the laboring man poorer. That influence has been so wielded as to meet the approbation, and never once provoke a criticism, from the representatives of the oppressed gold power. They can complacently review his whole official course and say, "Well done!"

3. A third sad fact. Amid the widespread destitution and want amongst the laboring poor; with 67,000 in his own city dependent upon charity for their daily bread; with children and children speaking out from their hollow eyes that consuming hunger which no language can depict; still that mighty influence goes steadily toward such measures as must necessarily increase the power of the oppressor and decrease the chances of the oppressed.

Where is the act performed, the measure espoused, the word uttered, to bring hope to the heart of the husband and father among the penniless millions, when life and little ones ask in their hunger for bread? Echo answers where?

We do not censure The Journal for its noble efforts to excuse and put the best possible coloring upon the sad failure. Of course that paper and its honored proprietor have had recognition. Recognize which we all in common appreciate. Recognition well deserved and justly bestowed for true and faithful service to the party.

HARD BLOW

Has Been Struck the Exposition Movement by the Mayor.

HE REFUSES TO APPROVE

The Action of the Council and Gives His Reasons at Length.

THE SECTIONAL QUESTION IS RAISED

By Mayor Goodwin and 'It Is Feared Trouble May Result.

AN EXPOSITION MEETING THIS MORNING

Is Called by President Hemphill for 11 O'Clock—The Fate of the Enterprise Is in Doubt.

Mayor Goodwin has vetoed the action of the council accepting the proposition of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company involving the purchase of Piedmont park.

It is the first setback which the success of the great movement has received and it certainly seems strange to the people of Atlanta that the setback should have come from the official who, above all others, should do everything in his power to aid a movement which means so much to Atlanta.

That the people of the city are deeply and sorely disappointed in this action there can be no doubt; but there is still a ray of hope, and while the men who have been laboring so earnestly and sincerely and unremittently in favor of the exposition feel as if a cold wave had struck and paralyzed all their efforts, they still hope that the council, in whose hands the fate of the exposition seems to rest, will take such steps as will prevent anything like possibility of failure.

It is but natural that they and the members of the council should feel at first as if the mayor's action, which seems to set up his individual judgment against that of all the others who have studied the question, should be taken as a reflection upon them; and it is natural that there should have been a good deal of pretty hard censure—not from these men alone, but from everybody—on this action.

The exposition movement had been going along so auspiciously. Atlanta had already received much pronounced benefits from it not only here at home, but from all over the south, and indeed, all over the country, that to find the plans which had been so carefully laid and so carefully worked out, blocked by the action of the mayor was indeed a great disappointment. At first, most of them expressed themselves yesterday. It is not the idea that the mayor should decide upon one side and that the other gentlemen should decide upon another, but it is the fact that there should have been any discord at all that hurts; and it is this discord which is very likely indeed to injure the exposition movement, no matter what the result of the council's action on the mayor's veto.

While doubtless it was not so intended, it must be evident to every one that the mayor's paper inevitably raises the question of north side and south side. That question—a most unfortunate one for the success of the movement and one which has not heretofore been raised—is sure to stir up feelings that should not, under any circumstances, have been injected into the consideration of ways and means for the exposition. The people of the city have seen above that question in their desire to make the exposition an enterprise in every way worthy of Atlanta. Realizing that this question of site might, if openly agitated, bring about the very dissension that now seems inevitable, the committee of the exposition company, which investigated the various sites, kept the fact of their investigation from the public. Every possible site was considered carefully and the committee's decision in favor of the Piedmont grounds was unanimously endorsed by the exposition board. And now to have this question injected in a way that

cannot but be harmful to the exposition is—well, discouraging, to say the least. It must be apparent to everybody that no matter what is the result of the discussion, the discussion itself has already done, and will continue to do, great injury.

It was not until 3 o'clock or a little after yesterday afternoon that the mayor's action became generally known. In all of their talk over the situation the members of the exposition board had not thought it possible that the mayor would find an objection to the action of the council. The news came in the nature of a damper on all of them. As if by one impulse they left their offices and without any call or suggestion dropped in at the exposition headquarters.

It was a very blue gathering. Captain J. R. Wylie was one of the first to come. His countenance showed how the mayor's action impressed him. Mr. Martin Amorous was one of the early arrivals, and with characteristic energy, he commenced to express his views in no uncertain language. Captain W. D. Grant was disposed to be conservative, but gave every expression of his disappointment and his feeling that this dissension, which the mayor's act has caused, may have a serious effect upon the success of the exposition movement. Captain English believed in at once mapping out plans for future action and heartily seconded President Hemphill's suggestion of a special meeting this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Chas. C. Collier was one of the most emphatic of all those present in his opinion of the mayor's action.

There were a number of others present, and in the informal talk which followed, all took part. It was the unanimous opinion that the council could be relied upon to do the right thing for the interests of Atlanta.

It was pointed out that the mayor, in submitting his veto to the council, in effecting his willingness to abide by the action of that body if it still disapproved with him. That seems to be the mayor's idea. The people of Atlanta can have every confidence in the council, for that body will unquestionably do what is right by the city. It is hoped that this will furnish a way out of the difficulty which now confronts the exposition movement. In the party which gathered there in the exposition rooms was a number of men who had always been strong supporters of Colonel Goodwin, and they all adhered to the belief that he will still do what is right and not stand in the way of the exposition.

Now, what will be done? The first action is the meeting of the exposition board this morning at 11 o'clock. Every member of the board should be present. This is the most important meeting in the history of the exposition movement. Just what will be done to meet this unexpected opposition it is impossible to predict, but the interests of Atlanta and of the exposition are at stake. In the hands of forty or more gentlemen who are among the best citizens and who are putting their time and energies, and subscribing liberally of their means toward this exposition movement. It is to be hoped that some way will be found to offset the trouble which seems to have come over the movement.

It was expected that a meeting of the exposition board would be held today, but that it would be for a very different purpose than the meeting now called. Everybody thought it would be a meeting of the exposition board to consider the mayor's action and that it would signalize the real beginning of the grand work. Instead of that, it will be a meeting to devise ways and means to save the exposition, to help it survive the blow that has been dealt it. That is plain talk, but it is simply a statement of the situation as it is.

THE PEOPLE ARE TALKING

And Everywhere They Express Regret for the Mayor's Action.

The news of the mayor's action spread like wild fire and on all sides it was discussed. It is a plain statement of facts to say that his act was very generally and in most cases very severely criticised. The burden of the criticism was not that the mayor had chosen to believe that a site other than that selected should be chosen, but particularly that he should have injected a sectional feeling into the discussion. Everybody felt that he had done that. There was, however, generally expressed a hope that some way out of the difficulty could be found for the sake of the exposition and of Atlanta.

It would be impossible to catch more than a few of the many prominent gentlemen who talked on this line.

Hard Work at Best. "It is hard enough in an enterprise of this kind," said President Hemphill, "to make a success even when everybody and every interest in the city is pulling for it. I deeply regret that there should be any sort of dissension and especially that it should come from the mayor. I have hopes, however, that the exposition movement will be able to rise above the present difficulties and I am sure that the council will do the right thing. Speaking personally I am perfectly willing that the future of the exposition be put in the hands of the council."

Captain English's View of It. "Mayor Goodwin has put his opinion against all of the members of the exposition board and of the council," said Captain J. W. English yesterday, "and I feel sure that he will see it is wrong. I don't want to say what will be the result of this action, for I can't, of course, say definitely, until the exposition company meets and until the mayor's veto is acted upon by the council. I hope, however, that there will be prompt action. If the exposition is to be a success we must get to work at once; and with everybody in the city and every interest pulling to make it what the outside world expects us to do. And if it is to be a failure, we want to know it."

Mr. Collier Deeply Disappointed. "When I first heard of the mayor's action," said Mr. C. A. Collier, "I felt very much like saying to him in behalf of the exposition directors, who have worked so hard to get this movement started and who are among the best citizens of Atlanta. We stand just where we have always stood—that the exposition, to be a success, must be held at the Piedmont park and that no other site is feasible. If you insist on having it at the old waterworks grounds, we will just step out and let you and your friends who agree with you step in and take it off our hands and run it." I felt," continued he, "like saying that to the mayor, but I hope that in his explanation of his action he will give some reason or will lay down some proposition upon which we can yet get together and save the exposition. It is a very grave state of affairs. Certainly the city ought to aid the exposition in every way possible and so far as I am concerned, as you know, my interests are on the south side of the city—there is but one place feasible to hold the exposition and that is Piedmont park. I regret exceedingly to see dissension of any kind. It hurts the movement very much indeed. The mayor's action has unquestionably hurt it. If such a thing were possible that he could right now revoke the action he has taken, the raising of the question of site would have very much hurt the exposition. I feel very much downcast right now, but I hope that at the

exposition meeting tomorrow something will be done to get us out of our present predicament. **Mr. Amorous Talks of the Proposition.** "I don't believe," said Mr. Martin Amorous in the course of discussion of the question, "that some of the people of Atlanta understand the proposition which the council committee made, with the conditions thrown around it by the council. I find that some people who have not followed it closely have the idea that the stockholders of the Piedmont Exposition Company, under this proposition, are each to receive 25 cents on the dollar cash for his stock and the balance in stock in the new exposition company. Now," he continued, "that is absolutely wrong impression. All of the stock which has been given by the stockholders of the old exposition company has been donated outright. There are some holders of stock who cannot donate their stock but over 100 of them, including almost all of those who have large holdings, have donated outright to the new exposition company all the stock they have. There are no 'ifs' and 'ands' about it. The suggestion of issuing stock to the new company in return for this is made simply to insure immediate raising of the necessary \$200,000 which must be had at once in order to let us begin business. Of course nobody has any idea that that stock in the new company has any value. The proposition under the arrangement of the council has no property whatever, as everything in the shape of improvements is made the property of the city, so of course that Piedmont stock which the council requires shall be turned over to the new exposition company is simply a gift and nothing else. And you might say that we fully expect to make it \$50,000 instead of \$75,000."

Mr. Chamberlain Is Sorry. "I am very sorry indeed that the mayor has seen fit to take the step which he has," said Mr. E. P. Chamberlain. "We need the united efforts of everybody and every interest in Atlanta to make this exposition a success. Any dissension may prove very serious indeed. I feel very certain that the mayor has made a grave mistake, though I know he has done it from purely unselfish motives. I hope, however, that we will still be able to get together, for without the united efforts of everybody the exposition cannot be what we want to make it."

Captain Wylie Hopes for the Best. Captain J. R. Wylie has been putting in a good deal of hard work for the exposition and has been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the movement.

"Mayor Goodwin's action," said he yesterday, "is incomprehensible to me. I don't see how he could possibly have arrived at the conclusion that he has. I have no subject any study at all. I am not wedded to Piedmont park, nor is anybody on the exposition board. We gave the subject thorough study and the conclusion I reached was that the best place for the exposition was at Piedmont park. I would cost a couple of hundred dollars to put any other site in as good condition as that park, and even then, its splendid location, being so close to the heart of the city, would give it advantages superior to any other. I do not care to criticize the mayor's action further than to say that I am disappointed in it and that I sincerely hope that it will not be allowed to kill the exposition movement, which is of too much importance to Atlanta to be allowed to die."

Mr. Oglesby Is Sorry. "I am very sorry indeed that Mayor Goodwin has taken the action he has," said Mr. J. G. Oglesby. "It seems like a serious blow to the exposition movement. I would like to say, however, that I believe the mayor has acted in good faith and on the idea that what he is doing is for the best interests of Atlanta."

Mr. Collins Talks of Piedmont. "Every dollar I have invested," said Mr. B. C. Collins, "in the exposition movement, I have studied this question of site very closely and I am convinced that the Piedmont exposition grounds are the only feasible site for the exposition. I am very sorry indeed that the mayor should have taken this action whatever stirred up over the matter. I sincerely hope that in some way it will all be fixed and Atlanta will go ahead and make this exposition what we all hope to see. The eyes of the south are unquestionably upon us and to fail in this enterprise would mean a setback which Atlanta couldn't well get over. I am confident that there will be no such trouble, and that the eyes of the south will follow us and that everything will come out all right yet. I certainly hope so at least."

Deeply Disappointed. "For one am very deeply disappointed in the action of the mayor," said Mr. Humphreys Castleman, "and I trust that the eyes of the south are upon us and that we will not fail in this enterprise. I believe that action has greatly injured the exposition movement and I sincerely hope that something can be done to overcome it."

Practically Nobody with the Mayor. "I have been around very generally this afternoon," said solicitor General Lewis Thomas last evening, "and I have failed to find one man who sustained the mayor's action. Unquestionably the great business of the city is strongly in favor of the exposition and strongly in favor of the city's acceptance of the Piedmont park proposition as endorsed by the council by practically unanimous vote. Everybody that I have seen feels that way about the matter."

Mr. Jacob Haas Talks. Mr. Jacob Haas, the well known cashier of the Capital City bank, in discussing the exposition proposition yesterday, said: "I don't want to be misunderstood in this regard, for I am just as much interested in the exposition as anybody in Atlanta. I believe it would be of infinite benefit to the city, and I not only want to see it succeed, but it must be made a success. Any other talk is not the true Atlanta talk. Now, as to the Piedmont exposition ground and the purchase by the city of its one hundred and eighty-nine acres for \$185,000, \$16,000 of which shall go to the exposition, and the remainder of which is to be considered as an investment for park purposes, I have this to say: I would be perfectly willing to see such a settlement of the question, if it is understood that the main building to be erected shall be put either on the hill furthest from the park or on the grounds now occupied by the exposition buildings, and with the understanding that this building and such other buildings as might be located around it, should, with sufficient grounds, afterwards be sold by the city, if it so deem advisable, for factory purposes. This would be practically utilizing the city's investment, and would not interfere in the slightest with the city's park grounds, and would be objectionable to anyone, for it would be on the off-side of the grounds, and would have the great advantage of being accessible to railroad communication and would give employment to many people. And if, on a basis of this kind a fair settlement of the whole matter could be arranged, and as for myself, it would certainly

be satisfactory to me. Of course it ought to be understood in advance that if the purchase is made by the city, the city ought to have a right to utilize it in this way at the proper time."

THE MAYOR GIVES HIS REASONS.

The Communication to the Council Which Is Such a Hard Blow.

It was 7 o'clock last night when the mayor filed with the city clerk his reasons for withholding his approval from the action of the council in aid of the exposition.

The law allows with many paper days within which to pass upon any paper requiring his signature. The resolution was adopted by the general council last Friday afternoon and yesterday was the last day Mayor Goodwin had to consider the matter.

To the people generally it has been apparent that Mayor Goodwin was not friendly to the resolution adopted by the general council since the meeting of that body which passed the resolution, but during that time it has been gravely doubted by the strongest and warmest adherents of the resolution whether the mayor would sign the paper. As the time for the final action of the mayor came, the interest of the people in the matter became greater and yesterday at noon every one was anxious to know what Mayor Goodwin had done. Mayor Goodwin, however, was keeping quiet and when the last hour came he sent in an original resolution bearing the clerk of the council, having written his veto on the back of the paper. The sentence on the back of the resolution, for there was only one sentence in the hard blow he gave the exposition, was a short one and was to the point. It read:

"The within resolution is returned without my approval, for the reasons stated in the communication which herewith, this, February 27, 1894. Respectfully submitted, John B. Goodwin, Mayor."

As Messenger Moon handed the paper to the city clerk he stated that the mayor, who has been under the weather for some days past, was then at home preparing the communication and that it would be sent into the clerk's office later. Delivering that message with the paper, the messenger made an engagement with Clerk Woodward to meet the mayor in the mayor's office at 7 o'clock in the evening to receive the communication, which would explain fully why the mayor had declined to concur in the action of the council and the aldermanic board.

From half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the time at which the original resolution was filed, up to dark, the mayor was at home busy at work on the communication which he was, by appointment, to file with the clerk at 7 o'clock. The mayor and the clerk met at 7 o'clock and the mayor explained the communication, which would explain fully why the mayor had declined to concur in the action of the council and the aldermanic board.

Before the clocks struck 7 the first batch of the mayor's manuscript was on the way to the office and a few minutes later Captain Woodward, the mayor's private secretary, was at work rolling it off on the typewriter. Before the first batch was first rolled off the mayor's eldest son came in with the second and asked:

"Has Mr. Woodward, the clerk, come yet?"

"Not yet," was Captain Moon's answer.

"What time is it?" asked the mayor, who with an evident air of uneasiness about him.

"Just 7 o'clock," said Captain Moon, looking at his watch.

"Well, Clerk Woodward has to have been here at 6 o'clock to receive this paper. I wonder where he is? It is now 7 and it will be too late if he is not here."

Just then Clerk Woodward stepped in the door and right behind him was the mayor with the last batch of that remarkable handwriting of his. He turned it over to Captain Moon and called the clerk's attention to it and the latter handed it to the mayor, who read the typewritten pages as they were turned out of the machine by the private secretary. Page after page of the story was handed over to the mayor, and as the story was completed he put his name to the bottom of it and was marked filed by the clerk and became a part of the records of the city of Atlanta.

And in future years the people of Atlanta will read that paper and wonder why the mayor of the city in the year 1894 could have vetoed such a paper.

In his communication to the general council, the mayor deals with the question from one end to the other from his standpoint. His paper speaks best for itself. Here it is in full:

The Veto in Full. Gentlemen of the General Council: Since the special meeting of your body on Friday, last, at which action was taken for the purchase of the Piedmont park property by the city of Atlanta for park purposes at and for the price of \$185,000 to be paid for it by the city without rebate or reduction on any account, I have given that action the attention which its importance required and which the limited time allowed me by the charter permitted.

While I cannot concur with this action in its entirety and hereby return it to you, I do not, however, return it to you as an act of further and maturer consideration by you, and will give time and opportunity for the people of the city, whose affair and business it is, to consider it and be heard upon it. The subject is grave and important and danger lies in either a hasty disposition of it or in pressing and urging the purchase and in the name of the exposition enterprise, and thus incurring the risk of committing the city to a policy which on reflection might be deemed unwise.

The Park Idea.

Whatever may be the final result of the proposition as to the proposed purchase of the Piedmont park, I can but regard it as unfortunate that the idea of a park purchase should have been coupled and associated with the exposition movement. While the city government, especially under the present administration, is not organized to carry on exhibitions or other enterprises not governmental in its character, and while the city of Atlanta might not be disposed to make a large investment in the purchase of a park at this time, and in advance of having a city hall building of its own or for having for the county a reformatory, a better jail, or better courthouse accommodations, and especially when such a plan of securing a park is so contrary to the experience of the city in obtaining land for park purposes, yet had this land been tendered for use for exposition purposes free of or for a nominal price, and with reasonable rental, I have no doubt the city would have been disposed to co-operate and encourage the exposition by such incidental and legal contributions, as proper and reasonable, and in conformity to former experience and precedent, and in conformity to the enlarged scope of this exposition over former ones held here. Therefore it might be safely assumed and well understood that the city government will stand ready to meet its full duty and responsibility within the law, within its ability and a behalf of an exposition on a proper plan and basis, and at a suitable place, and it will not do to say or assume that proper examination of this great question is inimical to it, or that the taking of the necessary time and

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the giving necessary attention to it will defeat or cripple the exposition movement. If any proposed plan has real merit it can abide the public judgment upon it after examination, and the people of Atlanta are fair and public spirited, and can safely be trusted with the determination of it, and a question of such magnitude and importance should not be withheld from them. The delay of a week or two weeks is as nothing compared to the maturing of a plan and basis for municipal aid to the exposition which shall be so manifestly fair and equitable as to unite all the good people of Atlanta in support of it or to the incurring the risk of taking action hurriedly which might be regretted for a lifetime by the actors in it. That there is now considerable dissatisfaction with the action taken and with the place adopted cannot be denied. If Piedmont park shall be adhered to as the place of the exposition many matters of importance should be provided for before the purchase of it, or of any part of it should be made by the city.

As to the Price. 1. The price of \$185,000 for the one hundred and eighty-nine acres is too high and more than the land is worth, though if it were desirable to buy and hold the entire tract for park purposes, it would be a favor driving a close and hard bargain with the owners, but would want to get it at a price not more than half of its value. I have no prejudice against this property nor disposition to disparage it, but feel kindly for those who own it and have had one share of its stock ever since its organization, for which I paid \$100. This is a modest holding and only worthy to be mentioned in illustration of my attitude towards this property.

2. A further and serious difficulty arises out of the fact that the city's use and ownership of the entire tract is limited and restricted to park purposes only. Under this provision no part of this large tract could be used for any other purpose, and the fact that it is so far from the city that half of this land would be adequate for a park and the great cost of improvement and keeping it up could by such reduction of area be also greatly reduced in cost, and justice to the city as to the demand that only half of this land, if any, should be purchased, or else if the entire tract is purchased the right way of selling off half of it should be reserved and arranged. Land restricted for park purposes cannot, however counted or estimated, be treated and regarded as an asset or property to strengthen the credit and reduce the interest rate of the city.

The Uses of the Buildings. 2. If in this property should be purchased in whole or in part only, some consideration should be given to the design of the buildings, for, as an independent proposition, I assume the city would not wish its contribution applied to an auditorium building to carry our people out of the city, as such building, wherever secured, should be near the center of the city and accessible to all the people from the different directions and sections. On the same principle, it might be desirable to erect a building or buildings for use as an art gallery after the exposition is over, and in keeping it open and maintaining it. Desirable as this might be as a luxury to the city, it is not a necessity, and the city hall, boys' high school and other necessary municipal work.

3. A question well worthy of consideration in this connection is the fact that as I understand and am informed, the great street sewer, which drains a very immense area in the city, empties into the branch which runs through this property, and to sewer it through the property of the same size and character as the sewer at the present terminus, would cost \$20,000 or \$30,000, a smaller sewer at reduced cost

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On all Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. This offer will convert the Store into a veritable Bargain Exchange. For one week we make prices so low as to take no account of current values. Plain figures here—that prevents any monkey business. A clean, clear, premeditated, deliberate, indisputable cut of 33 1/3 per cent. Its a horrible sacrifice, but true just the same.

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RAILWAY LIST ACTIVE

St. Pan' Was the Feature, Advancing
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THE INDUSTRIALS NOT NEGLECTED

Cotton Contracts Advance a Few Points,
but Spots Are Unchanged to Lower.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Speculative interests shifted to a greater extent to the railway list today, although the Industrials were not neglected by any means. St. Paul, which was taken in hand by well-known operators, was advanced from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, and the stock figured for 42,000 shares out of a grand total of 140,000 shares. The January report printed yesterday showed a much smaller net loss than had been expected, while semi-official statements were given out to the effect that the company had not only earned its dividend for the fiscal year, but a surplus of something like \$4,000 besides. The short interest became alarmed and started in to cover. In some quarters there was a disposition to attribute the rise in the railway group to the Grosscup decision in the case brought against Freight Agent James, of the Lake Shore, for violating the interstate commerce law.

A cursory glance shows that the court has simply affirmed the well-known principle of law that a witness has the right to refuse to answer an incriminating question. Most people in the room, however, ascribed the result to artfully placed orders, rather than to any new legal development. The other Grangers outside of St. Paul advanced 1/4 to 1 per cent, while the trunk lines moved up 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, except for Big Four, which rose 1/4 on limited transactions. It will be seen from this that if the Grosscup decision is of such startling importance it certainly has not made its effect felt on the proverbially bright Wall Street speculators. The Anthracite Coalers were dull and firm, the restriction of 50 per cent in the March output agreed upon by the sales agents having had no effect on the Industrials which are strong for Sugar, General Electric and Chicago Gas. The street generally is looking for a protective duty on sugar, while no change is anticipated in the wheat market. The market closed firm and 1/4 to 1/2 per cent higher. In the specialties Erie preferred dropped 1/4 to 37 and recovered 38 1/2. Railroad and miscellaneous bonds are strong.

Sales, listed stocks, 115,000 shares; unlisted, 32,000. Treasury balances, coin \$94,000, currency, \$43,500,000.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; prime loan at 1, and closing offered at 1; prime mercantile paper 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

Bar silver 60 1/2; Mexican dollars 48.

Sterling exchange is strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 to 48 3/4 for sixty days, and 48 to 48 1/2 for demand; posted rates 47 1/2 to 48; commercial bills 47 to 48 1/2 for sixty days, and 47 1/2 for demand.

Government bonds strong.

Railroad bonds strong.

State bonds easier.

Swiver at the board neglected.

The following are the closing quotations of the day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close Bid.
Delaware & Lack	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Northwestern	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Tex. Com. & Iron	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Richmond Terminal	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
New York & C. E	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lake Shore	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Western Union	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Missouri Pacific	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union Pacific	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. & W. Pac.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Albion	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Reading	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Louisville & Nash.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
North. Pacific pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. Y. & N. H. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Gen. Cos. & Ry. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Richmond Terminal pref ..	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
New York & N. H. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lake Shore pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Western Union pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union Pacific pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. & W. Pac. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Albion pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Reading pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Louisville & Nash. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
North. Pac. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. Y. & N. H. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Gen. Cos. & Ry. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Richmond Terminal pref ..	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
New York & N. H. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lake Shore pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Western Union pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union Pacific pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. & W. Pac. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Albion pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Reading pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Louisville & Nash. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
North. Pac. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
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New York & N. H. pref	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lake Shore pref</					

PUT ON THE BLOCK. A PRODIGAL SON.

The Marietta and North Georgia Railroad
Must Be Sold Saturday.

JUDGE NEWMAN'S IMMUTABLE DECREE

A Surprise to Many—Colonel Glenn's Application Refused—A Sketch of the Road Since Its Reorganization.

The Marietta and North Georgia railroad will be put on the block on the 3d of March.

This was the final decree of his honor, Judge Newman, yesterday in response to an application of postponement made by Colonel John M. Glenn in behalf of the reorganization committee.

Mr. Glenn was urgent in his argument for postponement and brought forth many reasons why the road should not be put up for sale; but Judge Newman was firm in his decision, and unless something unforeseen turns up the property will be sold Saturday to the highest bidder.

The sale will take place at Marietta under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Glover, receiver for the road; Mr. R. J. Lowry and Mr. H. H. Taylor, clerk of the United States court at Knoxville, Tenn., who compose the board of commissioners of sale.

It is thought that there will be only two parties on hand to bid when the sales come off. Mr. Newman's decision represents the reorganization committee, and it is understood that a southern capitalist representing a large amount of money is at the sale also.

The bidder is required to deposit in cash or a certified check to the amount of \$150,000 as a pledge that he will make good his bid if accepted by the court. By the terms of the decree, the reorganization committee is directed, in offering and selling the property covered by the first and second mortgages, to sell the same as an entirety, and they shall accept no bid upon a sum less than \$100,000.

Since the first decree of foreclosure and sale was made the sale of the road has been many times postponed and the refusal yesterday of the court to postpone the sale again was a surprise to many, as the opinion was general that the application would be once more granted.

The bill for the receivership of the Marietta and North Georgia was filed in the United States court on the 12th of January, 1891, by the Central Trust Company, New York. The Central Trust Company and Trust Company was also parties to the litigation as they foreclosed their mortgage against the road.

Upon the 19th of January, 1891, Mr. J. B. Glover, of Marietta, was appointed temporary receiver, and upon the 9th he went in as permanent receiver.

For several years the road was operated under the control of Receiver Glover. Judge Newman first issued the date of sale and foreclosure upon the 13th of last May and the property was, in consequence, advertised for sale within sixty days from that date. But just before the time for sale an order of postponement was granted upon the ground that the upset price had been changed. Then, again, it was postponed from October 15th till the 20th of November in order that a report as to the relative value of the property might be made by the receiver, and thus the sale was put off until the 11th of December, and from the 11th of December until January 10th, and from January 10th until February 21st and then until the 3d of March. Each time strong reasons were presented to Judge Newman why the sale should be deferred.

Concerning the Debts.

Mr. B. H. Hill was appointed by the court as special master all through the litigation and the question of debts, obligations and priority of lien was referred to him. The report of the special master upon this matter was the road to be sold heavily as to taxes and other matters which have turned up under the receivership.

The following are the amounts as shown by the report of the special master, and the liens against the railroad and property they became superior to the liens of the first and second mortgages sought to be foreclosed.

As to the item of taxes due the states of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina and the counties and towns thereof, which the road runs the report of the special master states as follows:

Due the state of Georgia and counties for 1891, \$47,820.80, for 1892, \$67,820.00, for 1893, \$71,820.00, for 1894, \$71,820.00, for 1895, \$71,820.00, for 1896, \$71,820.00, for 1897, \$71,820.00, for 1898, \$71,820.00, for 1899, \$71,820.00, for 1900, \$71,820.00, for 1901, \$71,820.00, for 1902, \$71,820.00, for 1903, \$71,820.00, for 1904, \$71,820.00, for 1905, \$71,820.00, for 1906, \$71,820.00, for 1907, \$71,820.00, for 1908, \$71,820.00, for 1909, \$71,820.00, for 1910, \$71,820.00, for 1911, \$71,820.00, for 1912, \$71,820.00, for 1913, \$71,820.00, for 1914, \$71,820.00, for 1915, \$71,820.00, for 1916, \$71,820.00, for 1917, \$71,820.00, for 1918, \$71,820.00, for 1919, \$71,820.00, for 1920, \$71,820.00, for 1921, \$71,820.00, for 1922, \$71,820.00, for 1923, \$71,820.00, for 1924, \$71,820.00, for 1925, \$71,820.00, for 1926, \$71,820.00, for 1927, \$71,820.00, for 1928, \$71,820.00, for 1929, \$71,820.00, for 1930, \$71,820.00, for 1931, \$71,820.00, for 1932, \$71,820.00, for 1933, \$71,820.00, for 1934, \$71,820.00, for 1935, \$71,820.00, for 1936, \$71,820.00, for 1937, \$71,820.00, for 1938, \$71,820.00, for 1939, \$71,820.00, for 1940, \$71,820.00, for 1941, \$71,820.00, for 1942, \$71,820.00, for 1943, \$71,820.00, for 1944, \$71,820.00, for 1945, \$71,820.00, for 1946, \$71,820.00, for 1947, \$71,820.00, for 1948, \$71,820.00, for 1949, \$71,820.00, for 1950, \$71,820.00, for 1951, \$71,820.00, for 1952, \$71,820.00, for 1953, \$71,820.00, for 1954, \$71,820.00, for 1955, \$71,820.00, for 1956, \$71,820.00, for 1957, \$71,820.00, for 1958, \$71,820.00, for 1959, \$71,820.00, for 1960, \$71,820.00, for 1961, \$71,820.00, for 1962, \$71,820.00, for 1963, \$71,820.00, for 1964, \$71,820.00, for 1965, \$71,820.00, for 1966, \$71,820.00, for 1967, \$71,820.00, for 1968, \$71,820.00, for 1969, \$71,820.00, for 1970, \$71,820.00, for 1971, \$71,820.00, for 1972, \$71,820.00, for 1973, \$71,820.00, for 1974, \$71,820.00, for 1975, 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